





The German Tribune

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EEC Six agree to hold summit conference

While America shows us what capabilities a superpower can develop European integration is once again in the news. It is reported from Brussels that the Foreign Ministers of the six Common Market countries have agreed to hold an EEC summit conference. The decision was reached at the first, tensely-awaited meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Six since the resignation of General de Gaulle.

Optimistic comments had been made in large numbers beforehand. Politicians who feel that progress will now be made refer not only to the departure of the General. They mention two other advances: the intention of EEC countries to harmonise their monetary policies and the more flexible approach of the French.

What was actually achieved at Brussels? It was known beforehand that the French would agree to a summit conference. So was their readiness to expand the Common Market provided certain conditions are fulfilled.

Maurice Schumann, the new French Foreign Minister, spoke words that sounded promising, but if they are compared with the comments made by General de Gaulle the differences are at best mere shades of opinion. M. Schumann said that British entry and Common Market membership for other countries were to be welcomed provided they did not weaken the community. The aim of French poli-
remember what the General had to say on
the subject ought to do a little home-
cies was, he declared, to complete, strengthen and expand the Common Market.

The de Gaulle era is not so long gone by for the General's comments to have been forgotten. Anyone who can no longer work. He will see what euphoric hopes were aroused by the General's promise to facilitate British entry by means of a special arrangement.

For a while five countries were led down the garden path even though General de Gaulle never clearly stated what form the arrangement was to take. The French have disappointed their EEC partners too often for new euphoria to be justified. Let no illusions be harboured.

In Bad Godesberg recently Foreign Minister Brandt lamented that Europe has no voice in the world. Yet the political integration of Europe that most Common Market countries see as the final goal of the EEC is still dimly viewed even by non-Gaullist French.

The political cooperation of which the new French government continues to talk is not what other countries may take it to mean. The French think in terms of inter-governmental cooperation in cases of common interest.

This cooperation has yet to come about. It would be better than the present state of affairs, in which joint foreign policy is out of the question. But in the long run it would not be enough. The politically-integrated Europe that could say a word or two in international politics can only be brought about at the cost of abandoning outmoded concepts of sovereignty.

A number of countries would be prepared to do just this, but France is not a divided country like Germany. France's tradition as a unified country is longer than that of Italy or Belgium. France would have to give up more than this country would.

According to an opinion poll conducted six months ago only two per cent of young people in France feel that European integration is the most important problem facing their country. The result of a similar poll conducted among older generations would not be much different.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the new French government's approach is more flexible. Georges Pompidou cannot afford the whims and fancies of a Charles de Gaulle.

Even so, scepticism is justified as long as the new administration does not stress that Britain must join Europe in order to strengthen its political significance and that political integration of Europe is impossible without British participation.

In order to encourage sections of British public opinion that favour membership of the Common Market clear proposals should be made to the British government as soon as possible. The time that passes without action being taken increases opposition to the EEC in Britain.

Anti-Common Marketeers re-entered the fray with a vengeance when General de Gaulle left the stage. Discussion has resumed its past fervour. Many people in Britain feel that Common Market entry would be too expensive. They see Common Market countries themselves failing to solve problems such as agricultural financing. Britain would have a far harder time solving the problem.

Britain imports more than half its agricultural produce at cheap prices, mainly from Commonwealth countries. Common Market entry would result in drastic price increases costing the British taxpayer several hundred million pounds a year in subsidies.

Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns, one of the most enthusiastic Europeans, recently lamented that all countries seemed to have grown more egoistic. They talk of a united Europe, he said, but as soon as sacrifices are called for leading politicians make any number of reservations.

Is European integration to founder on this self-interest? *Hans Rademacher*

(Kölner Stadt Anzeiger, 25 July 1969)

IN THIS ISSUE



Willy Brandt (right), Federal Republic Foreign Minister with Mirko Tepavac, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister after the signing of the cultural and scientific agreement in Bonn. (Photo: dpa)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac visits Bonn

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac's visit to Bonn is one of those quiet events on the diplomatic calendar that contribute to the evolution of international relations in a broader perspective.

At a time when Ministerial journeys, meetings, conferences and state visits are as frequent as balls and galas in the deb season the specific value of this particular visit does not at first glance appear to be greater than that of any other.

Yet relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia are of special political significance.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Belgrade the relative nature of the gain in diplomatic terrain made by the "German Democratic Republic" by being accorded formal recognition and exchanging ambassadors has become evident.

Yugoslavia is a communist-ruled country. In international affairs it adopts a neutral stand. Yugoslavia's socialist experiment is one of the most interesting examples of an attempt to accelerate the process of development.

Diplomatic and economic competition with the "German Democratic Republic" has yet to do this country harm and Yugoslavia's security interests have much in common with those of the countries of Central Europe, including this country.

Economic and political relations between Belgrade and Bonn, however, are far better and more fruitful for Yugoslavia than the usually strained and at times tense relations between Belgrade and East Berlin.

Political discussions between Bonn and Belgrade will always be of interest and maybe useful one of these days, though the realities of the political situation in Europe impose narrow limits on the possibilities of diplomatic action.

(DIE WELT, 28 July 1969)

VIEWPOINT

The Moon flight – Man's most costly adventure

When Christopher Columbus set sail for America in 1492 he had a lucrative contract in his pocket. A tenth of the trading profits from the new Indies he expected to discover were to be his.

Had Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin been allowed to take with them a post office date stamp and a couple of stamped envelopes the two men would at one fell swoop have become richer than Columbus ever was.

Two postage stamps datestamped on the Moon would be worth millions of dollars, far more than the rarities of British Guiana or Mauritius, but the two astronauts are not interested in earning a little on the side. Exponents of the latest developments in technology, they have set foot on the Moon for their normal salary.

The Moon shot is the most expensive venture Man has ever undertaken. In thousands of factories 450,000 specialists

Frankfurter Allgemeine
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representing a virtual lunar industry have for years been preparing the first landing on the Moon.

So far the space programme has cost 55,000 million dollars, an inconceivably large sum of money spent to allow two men to take a few steps on another star.

A few steps on the Moon? To cost the Apollo project with an accountant's eye would be to misjudge the forces behind the endeavour to reach for the stars.

Apollo 11 was not launched into space with the primary purpose of prospecting for diamonds, gold or copper on the Moon, even though worried de Beers shareholders have written to the management asking whether the Moon shot might not bring about an abrupt fall in the price of diamonds should Armstrong and Aldrin bring back diamond fragments from the surface of the Moon.

A hundred years ago Walt Whitman, the American poet, provided an almost prophetic explanation for the lunar venture on which his fellow-countrymen are today engaged.

I look at the star-studded sky and say to myself: when all these spheres in space and their secrets are ours will we be satisfied, Whitman asked. And my soul, he answered, says no, that is not much for us, we will go on and ever further.

This, indeed, is the nature of Mankind. The Moon will be only a stage on the way to further conquest of the Universe.

Naturally enough, military factors played a major role in this daring venture. If the cosmos were to be left solely to the Russians the safety of us all might be in jeopardy. To this extent the Apollo project contains, in the final analysis, a not inconsiderable security premium that the Americans are paying on behalf of the entire Western world.

The economic aspect of the undertaking is the least important – which is not to say that the industrial spin-off of space research is a minor consideration. But the Apollo programme would certainly never have got under way if the conceivable economic gain had been the foremost consideration.

It was the same story with nuclear fission. Had not the war made splitting the atom of crucial importance economic nuclear power stations would probably not now exist.

Many of the devices that have been developed for the flight to the Moon, including the cold light that the astronauts needed on the Moon and the lenses in the cameras they used (both of which came from this country), have already borne economic fruit in the civilian sector.

Other equipment incorporated in the Apollo capsule can look forward to a bright industrial future. It is not merely a question of non-stick frying pans, a by-product of satellite research that has been in practical use for years.

It must not be forgotten that the construction and launching of telecommunications satellites are already financed by private capital and that hundreds of thousands of savers have long held shares in Comsat, the company that relayed live TV transmissions of the *Apollo 11 flight to broadcasting corporations* all over the world. The successors of the first space satellites are already paying dividens on the stock exchange.

The rapid development of telecommunications technology for space purposes will increasingly benefit the entire world. Already special commercial aerials that will make possible at some future date world-wide TV at all points on the globe are at the development stage. The economic and political repercussions of a by-product of this kind hardly need outlining.

Microelectronics, something with which most people have long been familiar, is also the result of space research. Initially miniaturised components were produced regardless of expense. They are now in washing machines, TV sets and the like and as a result of mass production the prices fall from one month to the next.

A new technical control system for Moon shots has since been developed. Fluidics are impervious to temperature, radiation and magnetism. American firms in Frankfurt have already exhibited hydraulic and pneumatic equipment based on this lunar technology. Again, the benefits medicine has derived from space research are incalculable.

The incredible precision with which the materials used in spacecraft are tested has already benefited development work on the supersonic jets that will soon speed travellers round the globe in a matter of hours. The risk of metal fatigue, which had such tragic consequences in the case of the Comet, is considered to have virtually been eliminated.

Maybe the next generation will drive down the autobahns in cars that are automatically controlled.

There is hardly a single sphere of research in which the invaluable by-products of space research are not being put to use and further developed. Fantastic future prospects open up. One of these days drilling and dynamiting will have to be carried out on the Moon without dynamite, air or water because of the lack of atmosphere.

A completely new technology of mining will have to be developed and this can then be used at the North and South Poles and on the seabed and so be of benefit to us all. To this extent space research will aid research on Earth.

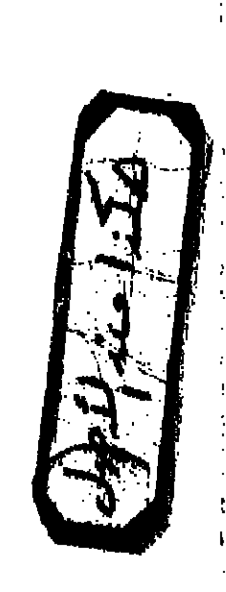
Ninety-two American firms are to evaluate the rock samples taken from the surface of the Moon. What discoveries are they likely to make? No one institute or firm could cope with a task of this scope. One of the major successes of space research is that the various scientific disciplines are compelled to cooperate, often producing first-rate results.

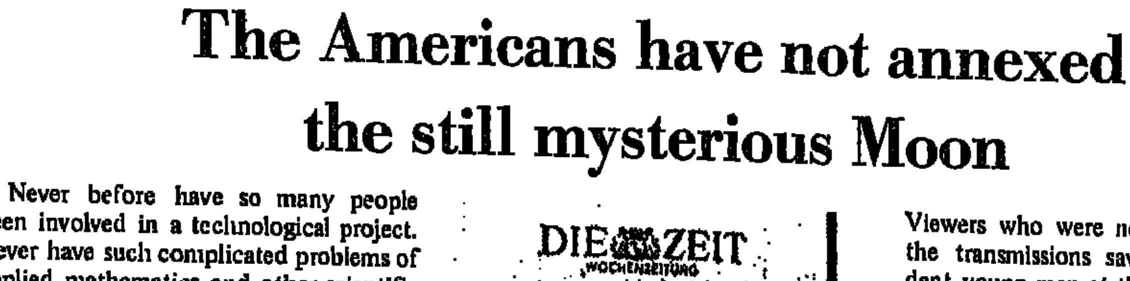
The aerospace industry, already the third largest in the United States, will gain fresh momentum from the successful lunar landing. It is most unlikely that the pessimists will prove right and America will starve NASA of funds now that the main objective has been reached and bring the whole machine to a standstill.

With or without money the human spirit will restlessly press ahead with research. Unlike past ages the results achieved today are swiftly converted into visible material advantages. The Moon flight thus represents a flight into progress.

Heinz Brestel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 July 1969)





The Americans have not annexed the still mysterious Moon

Never before have so many people been involved in a technological project. Never have such complicated problems of applied mathematics and other scientific disciplines had to be solved. Never has a research team been so large yet so uniform. Never have technology and politics been put to such determined use in times of relative peace as on the Apollo 11 project.

The Moon has not been conquered. Apart from the fact that its seas of powdered sand are an uneconomic proposition for latterday conquistadores Article 2 of the space treaty ratified by the United States, the Soviet Union and 33 other countries states that "space, including the Moon, is not subject to national appropriation and sovereignty claims by means of invasion, occupation or any other means."

The Stars and Stripes, held aloft by an aluminium support because the Moon lacks an atmosphere and with it the breath of fresh air that would otherwise do the job, do not symbolise occupation. But the flag is more than a souvenir. It symbolises triumph.

There can be no doubt that the political significance of lunar exploration was



first overrated, then decidedly underrated by the Americans. Mao Tse-tung may have surrounded his 700, 800 or 600 million Chinese (there are statistics that are less definite than Moon data) by a wall of silence and it may be that more than a third of Mankind has not heard more than a rumour of the Apollo project. But in the part of the world that has reacted the Ugly American has gained in appearance and respect.

The sputnik's bleep and Yuri Gagarin's "I'm already here" from space have been forgotten. The shock has been overcome now that America has made the first lunar landing *Columbia*, the space ship, and *Eagle*, the lunar module, both names loaded with symbolism, have put the United States in the lead in technological progress.

Progress is not in this case a tired positivistic term. The positivistic criterion of truth is prognosis but Apollo 11 concerned more than mere metaphysics.

Viewers who were not overwhelmed by the transmissions saw quiet, self-confident young men at the control centre in Houston, men communicating with the equally quiet astronauts whose imagination was held in check by codes and figures, communicating in pathos-free words of one syllable.

The matter-of-factness and modesty of men immersed in logarithms, feeding or controlling computers both in space and at home base was, perhaps, the most fascinating impression conveyed by the Apollo 11 flight. It does nothing if not confirm the Americans' technological triumph.

Their highly-trained space travellers have set foot on the Moon and left it again. We have witnessed the event and been gratified by the achievement. We have seen something of a new age, an era calling for shirtsleeved discipline, accuracy and determination not to be impressed.

Man has set foot on the Moon. Fair enough. He has shown that he is capable of solving problems that appear utopian. On Earth, our Earth, problems enough remain unsolved.

Alexander Rost

(DIE ZEIT, 25 July 1969)

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HOME AFFAIRS

The pre-election Kiesinger-Schiller conflict

Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists (CDU/CSU) are well on the way to ruining the whole concept of their own election campaign. Up till now election strategists in their ranks have been looking forward to a confrontation between Federal Chancellor, Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, since they see it as being beneficial to the interests of their party.

To try to maintain this favourable situation it occurred to them to shunt the motive power of the Social Democrats' (SPD) election programme, namely Karl Schiller into some convenient siding. Obviously this intention has been lost somewhere along the line by Kiesinger as well as by Franz Josef Strauss, and indeed, by the CDU/CSU as a whole.

Public opinion polls held last spring showed the SPD's Economic Affairs Minister to be this country's most popular politician after Chancellor Kiesinger (CDU). Since then the CDU/CSU has left no stone unturned in its attempts to disqualify Professor Schiller from the role of number two after Kiesinger.

Karl Schiller made his opponents' task much easier, by putting himself out on a limb over revaluation of the Mark. Without previously informing his party he made a volte-face on this subject, landing himself, once again, in a political no-man's-land.

Since then Schiller's star has fallen from the SPD heavens, particularly as he has been pursued by personal misfortune. His hectic all-round defensive actions have given the impression that he is out to protect his prestige as a national economics expert, without thought for his precarious political position within the ranks of the SPD.

Rumours are being spread that Schiller will either renounce a ministerial position in the next Federal Government, or that he will not be nominated by this Party.

The formula for excluding him from SPD ministerial possibles is relatively simple. When the "cast list" was drawn up for the cabinet, the CDU/CSU were allotted the Finance and Defence Ministries, while the SPD received the Foreign Office and the Economic Affairs Ministry. This system will have to be changed, since it has proved a failure to place men of different political loyalties in Ministries whose work is closely related.

In a re-formed Grand Coalition the role of Foreign Minister could not be denied to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. This means that SPD parliamentary Party leader Helmut Schmidt would become Defence Minister in place of Gerhard Schröder. CSU Chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, would remain in the Finance Ministry and a member of the CDU/CSU would take over the Economic Affairs Ministry.

This cleverly conceived plan, which aims to close the door not only to Schiller, but also to Kiesinger's Party adversary Schröder has been questioned, even by the Chancellor himself. Not content with having seen Schiller struggle in the revaluation quicksands the Chancellor and his Finance Minister have persistently harried the Economic Affairs Minister, hoping to draw blood.

What was obviously overlooked when this plan was formulated was that Karl Schiller's successes in economic policy are virtually the only weight the SPD has to throw into the scales when they try to tip the balance in their favour during the election campaign.

It should also have been foreseen that the day would come when the SPD again formed a phalanx to back up their Economic Affairs Minister, if the CDU/CSU did not cease their relentless bitter attacks on him.

In fact SPD Chairman, Willy Brandt, his Deputy Herbert Wehner and the SPD's executive party secretary Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski have taken up positions between Schiller and his attackers and demanded that Kiesinger accept the recommendations of his Party colleague to stabilise the economy or accept sole responsibility in future for all economic trends.

As Wehner has stated, a breach in the Grand Coalition cannot be ruled out, because of the attitude of the CDU/CSU. He considers it possible that at least the Economics Affairs Minister would step down in the most spectacular of circumstances and the pre-election battle would be stripped to the bare essentials, a head-on confrontation in which there was no Schiller running around plaintively crying about inflation.

Already Schiller's public appearances have given the impression that he is an ex-member of the Cabinet. He expressed the view that the CDU/CSU's claims that non-revaluation had made the Mark an even harder currency were a clear case of "insulting people's intelligence and trying to mislead them."

Schiller's criticism of the Federal Chancellor's decision neither to revalue the Mark nor to take any other steps to cool the overheated economy underlines the views of those who feel sure that he has made up his mind to break with Kiesinger.

It cannot be denied that Kiesinger's rhetorical excursions into the CDU/CSU's economic policy have been unwise, since he is entering a Schiller stronghold.

In this way Kiesinger is courting danger for his party. He runs the risk that the electorate will read the situation as a conflict of personalities between him and Karl Schiller. This is not in the best interests of the CDU/CSU.

Ulrich Frank-Planitz

(CHRIST UND WELT, 25 July 1969)

Who is talking of rising tendencies? (Cartoon: Flora/DIE ZEIT)

NPD propaganda and crime figures

Crime in the Federal Republic is looked on with gratitude by the National Democratic Party (NPD) as good material for their election campaign.

People's need for a feeling of security, a bulwark against the crime wave, which could directly threaten any citizen at any time is understandable and legitimate. This is being offered to a public which accepts it in good faith, by uncontrolled and largely uncontrollable statements.

People who are for "law and order", who are "enemies of crime" – and who is not? – can feel safe in the arms of the NPD. Party propaganda is being organised on these lines: the enlightened, morally healthy world of the past is being recollected and compared to the terrible, decadent world in which we now find ourselves.

In truth the public are being taken for a ride. Murder and violence are being brought into the glare of publicity with ominous regularity. Sensationalist presses are churning out bloodthirsty tracts aimed to turn the minds of the unwary reader and hide modern life's realities. The Federal Republic is being painted as one vast robbers' den.

From this the NPD hope to seek the public's support for stronger legal measures, and penal sentences. In this respect they cast invidious eyes on countries where severe anti-crime measures have proved successful–countries governed by dictators.

This concept of the dictatorship as a bastion against crime is a basic misconception, largely because authoritarian rulers are almost by definition criminals, themselves.

Protection of the public and rehabilitating the criminal (not incarcerating or slaughtering him) must be the prime concern of law-makers.

In addition it must be noted that the increased crime rate in this country is not proportionately greater than in other countries. But crime rate figures are not such a grave cause for concern as the NPD would have us believe.

This can be shown by some typical comparative statistics. In 1964 percentage of crimes solved to crimes committed stood at 48.2, which put the Federal Republic in second place in Europe. (In England and Wales figures were 38.1 per cent, in France 37.3, and in Italy 24.2 per cent.) In 1967 52.2 per cent of crimes were solved and in 1968 statistics show that 51.8 per cent of all criminals were caught.

Figures show that murders, sex crimes, larceny and fraud have been increasing. Between 1955 and 1964 they rose by 26 per cent, but this stands favourable comparison with other countries: England and Wales 102 per cent, France 70 per cent, The Netherlands 54 per cent.

Chief demain for the NPD's propaganda is the question of sex crimes. They maintain that the number of girls and little children who fall foul of criminals' evil hands has increased to a frightening level, never before known. Facts deny this. Between 1963 and 1967 sexual crimes dropped by 9.4 per cent.

Ernst Müller-Meiningen jr.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 July 1969)



FDP criticises Coalition's performance

The Grand Coalition's economic achievements have been completely overrated, according to the economic spokesman for the Free Democrats (FDP), Hans Werner Staratzke.

The government was unable to take effective measures against the over-heating of the economy, wrote Herr Staratzke for his party's press office.

Some Cabinet members should have recognised that it was high time to counteract rising prices, yet government did not take any decisive steps because it was frightened of causing public anxiety.

If no remedial measures were taken immediately against the price spiral there was no chance of preventing high price increases during the autumn and winter.

Hans Werner Staratzke emphasised that the revaluation of the Mark was not the only essential. There must also be a brake applied to consumer demand.

The Grand Coalition, on the other hand, were trying to solve the problem of future fiscal policies through large tax increases and greater borrowing instead of limiting expenditure.

According to Herr Staratzke the Grand Coalition has met with least success in financial reform and accumulation of capital.

(DIE WELT, 18 July 1969)

THE CHURCH

Turbulent Church Congress held in Stuttgart

The fourteenth Protestant Church Congress was without doubt the most turbulent Church Congress that there has ever been.

In the theological seminars and in the discussion groups dealing with political affairs the two faces of Protestantism in this country were irreconcilably opposed to each other. This was revealed at the main assembly in the Neckar stadium in Stuttgart.

The hardest clash between the two opposing groups was the first. When conservative and progressive theologians meet, it is an encounter between those who see their faith in danger and those who do not want to abolish their faith, but merely intend to remove the mythology which has become involved in it.

The modernists were prepared to build bridges. The traditionalists always congre-

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

gate together in a confessional movement which recognises no other Gospel than that of the Bible. They were so strict and uncompromising their support began to diminish visibly during the Stuttgart Congress. The traditionalists even lost support in Baden-Württemberg, a strongly Pietistic area.

The theological clash was only partly due to the generation gap. Most of the whistles and boos came from young people listening to the unbearable pathos of conservative theses, but their objections met with approval from older theologists.

In the study groups dealing with aid to underdeveloped countries or the fundamentals of democracy, there was a clear division between generations.

The reason for this lay less with the older generation's lack of understanding for the demands of younger theologians than with the younger generation, who unduly strained the democratically decided agenda by stressing their case again and again.

In spite of this the young opposition gaine a lot, although they were divided amongst themselves. Most of the resolutions they sponored were supported by a majority of the work groups. These dealt with the economic blockade of Cuba, church reform, Biafra, Portugal and several other topics.

Their motions were defeated only when they were too radical in effect. One example was their demand that Hermann Höcherl, Minister of Agriculture, who found little sympathy with the young, be excluded from a discussion. Another of their suggestions was that a talk with politicians be replaced with a debate about resolutions.

They did set up a precedent. For the first time the leader of a work group was voted out because he had been accused of manipulation.

The opposition was allowed so much latitude that it was obvious the organisers were serious when they invited frank discussion of all topics. It showed that the young people's hall and the youth theatre with all its pomp and political satire were not there as mere decoration.

The organisers did wonder how far they should go. They debated how the resolutions were to be dealt with, whether they were to be announced to the main assembly and, if so, which ones. *Eventually Protestant youth also* found a hearing in the main assembly.

The young people did what was demanded of them by Bishop Scharf of Berlin on the market place in Stuttgart. The Bishop stated that a church without policies was unrealistic and contrary to the teachings of the Bible. Without interest in the outside world, he continued, the Church would be no more than an introverted sect.

The young people adopted the Sermon on the Mount as a political programme for humanity.

The Church Congress in Stuttgart survived all the clashes and controversy without harm. According to its President, Richard von Weizsäcker, the purpose of the Congress was to face up to splits and contradictions existing in the movement.

Because of the aim of the Congress, much of importance was gained from the often very turbulent discussions. One question remained unanswered. Could the form of the Congress be retained? A lot has changed in the last few years. Because of political developments the Church Congress is no longer a united German occasion. It is no longer the great rendezvous of Protestants from both parts of Germany.

Sociological developments have lead the Congress to surrender its missionary character. It no longer has the character of a military review, designed to have a profound effect on those standing outside the Church. It has become a forum to discuss Protestant affairs and thrash out any differences of opinion in the movement.

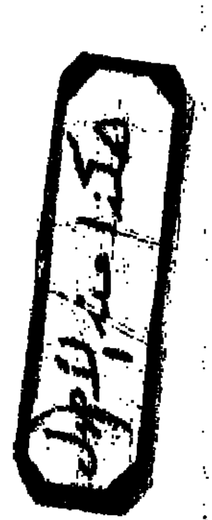
Yet the forum at Stuttgart was too unlimited. The motto of the Congress, 'Hunger for Justice' (changed by many of the young people present to 'Thirst for Revolution'), looked down on a discussion spoilt by the individual treatment of too many themes.

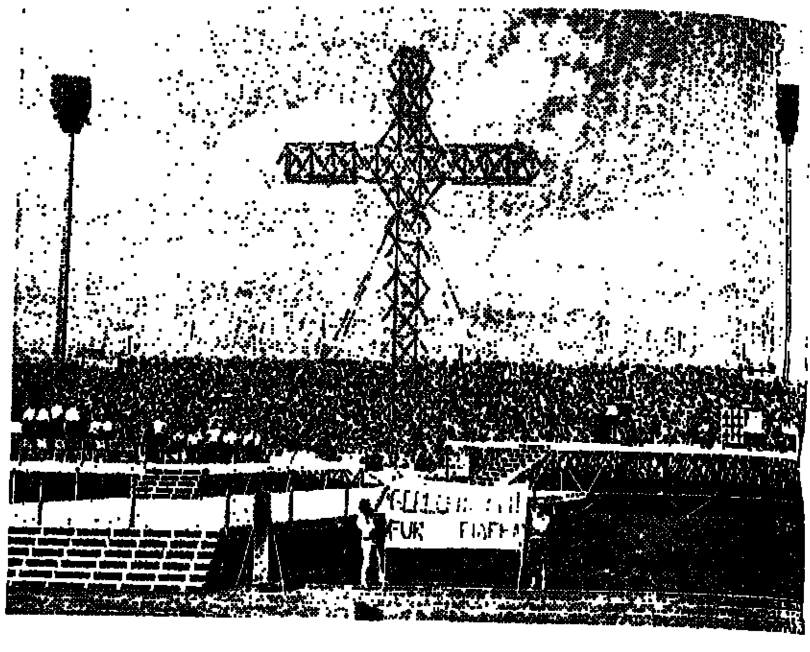
Nobody could take it all in, nobody could gain an overall impression. Anybody interested in the arguments about Jesus and the discussion about democracy was forced to go to one or the other or else learn only a little about each.

President von Weizsäcker will probably be resigning his position as head of the Church Congress because he hopes to enter the Bundestag. He already has a certain place on the CDU's list of members from Rhineland Palatinate, who will go to Bonn when the next session begins in October.

The Church Congress would be well advised to change its character.

Reiner Dederichs
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 July 1969)





Church Congress at the Neckar stadium, Stuttgart (Photo:

Divided church's arena

This was not a Church Congress where the participants were unworried about the certainly of their faith. This was not a Church Congress where unanimity of belief was expressed. The Stuttgart Congress will not go into the history of the German Protestant Church as the height of joy in belief.

This Church Congress became the public arena of a divided church. It roused the activists to greater action and pushed the confused into even deeper confusion.

It was not the Congress of one Church. Two basically different churches were seen here at the same time. Bridges were built between the two. One embracing factor was the work group. Each of the groups was a model of democratic parliamentarianism.

The main assembly was responsible for all questions of procedure. Democratic decisions from the full assembly were

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respected. These organisational rules for orderly discussion between thousands of people were kept.

What was unsatisfactory was that at the full session the speakers from the floor remained as anonymous as the rest of the audience.

The audience varied greatly in size. This is reflected in the number of votes given in the innumerable motions. Whenever God or Christ was mentioned, the anonymous mass replied either with applause or with whistles and boos.

One of the congresses attracted the young particularly. They are always eager to improve the world through political commitment. They are not interested in Jesus and God, they have far more sympathy with democracy and the underdeveloped nations.

What would have become of the Congress if it had had no more to offer than this long out-dated happening?

Fortunately there was another congress. Here the topic 'Argument about Christ' was adopted into the agenda. This theme had not originally been included and it was accepted only after a three day long discussion in which half of the Congress visitors formed a pressure group which then led the rest of the assembly along with them.

One of the sides in the argument consisted of three speakers from the Confessional Movement which lays great store on an exact interpretation of the Bible. Opposed to them were three modern theologians who placed more emphasis on the 'deed which altered the life and existerce than on the literal interpretation of the text.

The argument had many tense climaxes. One was then Pastor Georg Huntemann of Bremen pushed his notes aside. He then claimed that the Bible was the infallible word of God and in a rhetorical outburst shouted repeatedly into the roof of the hall "Jesus Christ will come again".

No quarter was given. In the name of the Confessional Movement Rudolf Bäumer said that the three representatives of modern theology, lecturer Alfred Sei..., Professor Günter Klein and Professor Manfred Metzger, had no right to be in the teaching profession.

The clarity of the disputation suffered because the three modernists often evaded the borderline questions from the audience. The practical effects of their teachings were not easy to see, or is it just that their theology has nothing to offer a person in his death throes?

At the end of the verbal battle the chairman, Albrecht Hege of Heilbronn, asked: "Are we becoming separated from each other through this argument?" The two sides were becoming separated, but there was no complete break.

The argument attracted 8,000 people. From day to day the atmosphere grew more tense. Youth was represented there in plenty, but it was a different youth to the audience of the political discussion groups. The majority of the young, yet not all of them, were on the side of modern theology.

The young people approved the argumentative form of the Congress. Their elders were often heard to use the word circus. They looked back to the congresses which had something consoling and elevating about them. They were sad that the common cause of their church seemed about to be lost.

Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode
(DIE WELT, 21 July 1969)

THE PAST

20 July – a forgotten date isolated in the grey depths of history

Twenty-five years ago on 20 July 1944 a bomb exploded under the table in the operations room at Hitler's headquarters in East Prussia, the 'Wolf's Lair'. Count Stauffenberg, a highly decorated colonel with serious war injuries, had laid the bomb literally at the feet of the leaders of the Third Reich. Hitler survived the assassination attempt. His judges hunted down those involved in the coup d'état. The peak of the iceberg could be seen. This was the other Germany. Men of all walks of life, both civilians and servicemen, had dared to plot against the injustice carried out in their name and try to save what could still be saved.

The memory of 20 July 1944 plays only an isolated role in the grey depths of our past. Almost everything else that happened in those years of terror has a fixed place in our memory – war, experiences on the Russian front, prisoner-of-war camps or on the other hand, concentration camps, Gestapo, Third Reich. These memories recur to us, each has its place in our mind.

The public here does not recall the events of 20 July. It seems that the date has nothing to do with us, it does not remind us of an experience we had in common with each other, it has been almost forgotten.

It is not easy to find a reason for this. But we must strive to. It would be intolerable for many reasons if the facts did not come to light. The German people owes this to itself

One answer must be excluded from the very beginning. That is the animosity caused by emotional rejection. The cause of this emotional rejection is only too obvious. It is the uneasiness experienced when it is realised that the date 20 July is connected with treachery and tyrannicide.

This must be countered by saying quite succinctly and plainly that it is not true that disgust at treachery plays any role at all here. The very accusation of treachery and treason is a great oversimplification of the facts. A new 'stab in the back' myth would be convenient to disguise the fact that the war was already lost in the summer of 1944. Nobody had the strength to stab anybody else in the back. All energy had to be devoted to the war effort. Since Stalingrad it was obvious to nearly everybody that Germany was heading towards the abyss.

Those who did not know can scarcely claim ignorance as an excuse. It can only be supposed that they did not want to believe it. No, 20 July was not a betryal because defeat was already the only outcome The question from the military point of view was how to bring the unnecessary bloodshed to an end. If 20 July had succeeded, hundreds of thousands of people would not have been killed in the last year of the war. That is an important argument.

Militarily it was important to bring the war to a close. There is no doubt of that. We do not need to broach the question why those who had the power to fight against Hitler did not in fact succeed. That is and remains a serious question directed to officers and others with political influence, even though there were few who could put their own ideas into practice in the barren monotony of Hitler's dictatorship.

Let us not ask this embarrassing question We must see the facts in their right context. Up to July 1944 nothing had happened which pointed to a speedy end to the war

The military necessity to end the war was clear. The question was how this could be achieved. Popular resitance against the will to power of a dictator already showing the first signs of madness could not succeed in Germany. The German mentality is well known. The German people could not pluck up the courage to make such a bold decision en masse.

Reistance was restricted to the determination of one small group making representative decisions and acting for the rest of their nation.

This group was involved in the 20 July conspiracy. It must be emphasised that these conspirators were not intriguers, gamblers or political adventurers. The list of names connected with 20 July shows that without exception they were men with a high sense of responsibility, depth of judgment and moral strength.

These men continually debated within themselves if tyrannicide was ethical. Not

SONNTAGSBLATT

a single one of them came to an answer before a lot of soul-searching. It is surprising what subtlety of conscience these men had. They had already thought what form their atonement would take after the assassination when their hands would be tainted with blood. The conspirators planned a day of public atonement in which the untied German people would participate after the end of hostilities.

It is clear that this group of men did not think of slashing through the knot of the problem with a directness arising from lack of proper consideration of the situation. Everything was carefully weighed up. Perhaps too carefully.

Among the conspirators were people like Brutus in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, people who turned the problem over and over in their mind and did not reach a stage where they act upon their deliberations.

One of the breath-takingly dramatic moments in the whole story comes after the failure of the first assassination attempt. Although the conspirators still had several courses open to them, they did not pursue their plans further. Paris was in the hands of the conspirators for two days. Many garrisons would have supported them. But they were only amateurs with little experience of conspiracy. They had not even occupied the radio station when they should have.

Because of this people of only moderate importance found it easy to relieve them of their newly found power. The conspirators were unable to see their many advantages over Hitler and the central government. Their moral scruples gained the upper hand at this decisive moment. In an enterprise dictated by pure desire this is a genuine tragic element.

The enterprise must not be misinterpreted. We must be on guard against people who refer to the whole affair derogatorily. People who found nothing wrong brutality and the extermination of Jews and other races have no right to insult the conspirators of 20 July.

I knew them all with few exceptions. Once again I can only confirm that they were among the most distinguished people of that era in our history. The most important feature of the whole affair was that they were willing to sacrifice their lives for their cause.

The moral strength necessary for their decision and their preparedness to die for their cause clearly mark the conspirators off from the pragmatists and opportunists of the present day. An aura of the absolute surrounded the decision and the men who made it. They posed a question of conscience which is still of relevance to us today.

Hanns Lilje
(SONNTAGSBLATT, 20 July 1969)

President pleads for European idea

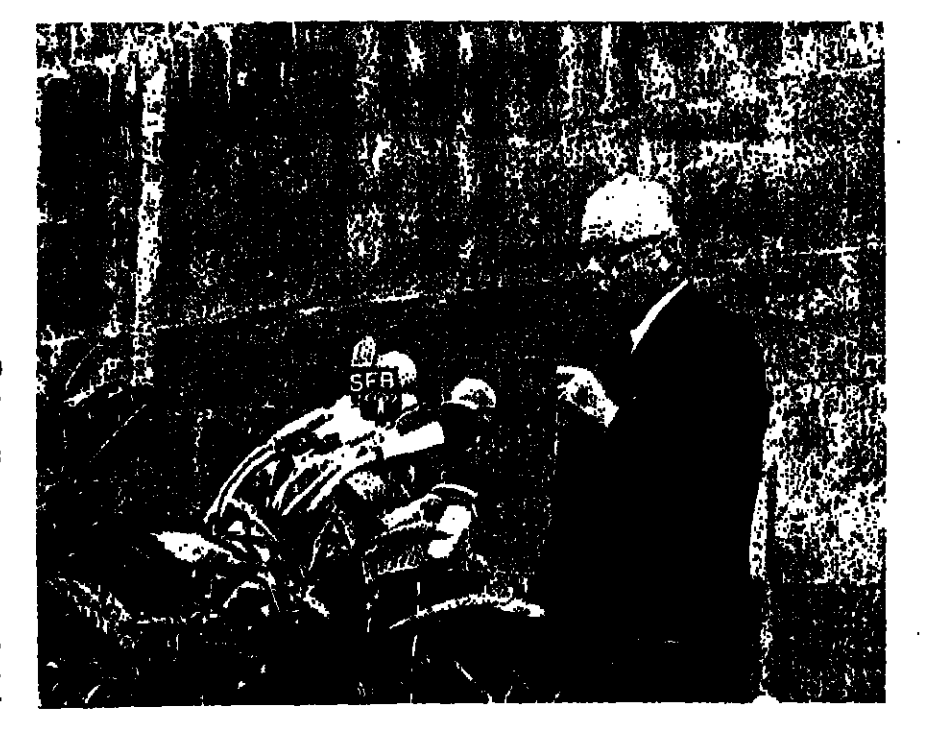
On the 25th anniversary of the attempt on Hitler's life President Gustav Heinemann warned of the dangers of a new nationalist movement.

At a ceremony on the eve of the anniversary held at Plötzensee, the place where many of the conspirators were executed, the President emphasised that the distress caused by the division of Germany was directly attributable to nationalist arrogance.

"A good German cannot be a nationalist. Today a German with a national consciousness can only be a European," President Heinemann said. Listening to his words was the widow of Count Klaus Schenk von Staffenberg, who planted the bomb which was to kill Hitler on 20 July 1944.

Gustav Heinemann warned that nationalism had caused nothing but harm, both for the Germans and the rest of Europe. This calamity must not be allowed to happen again. The President said that people must guard against any rebirth of nationalism.

President Heinemann speaking on the 25th anniversary of the 20 July attempt on Hitler's life (Photo: dpa)



The men and women involved in 20 July had loved their country. Their love had made them act as they did. The date 20 July 1944 was an all-German day. It must, said the President, remain as such if the word nation was to retain its meaning in spite of the political division of Germany.

The Germans must admit, he continued, that freedom from Fascism was not achieved through their own efforts. After the two defeats this century democracy was introduced into the country by the victorious powers. Gustav Heinemann closed on a note of self-criticism, "I am eternally plagued by the question of why I did not resist in the Third Reich."

The next speaker was the Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz. He said, "We have to bear the consequences of the Hitler regime today, 24 years after the end of the war. Anybody who thinks they can get along without distancing themselves from the National Socialist era is bound to fail."

Julius Cardinal Döpfner, the Archbishop of Munich, held a service at Plötzensee in which he warned of abuses of freedom. He said, "We must be committed to an inner freedom which contains the blessings and fecundity of political freedom enjoyed by one part of our people at least."

That, the Archbishop continued, was the legacy of these who resisted National Socialism.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 21 July 1969)



THINGS HEARD

'Ariadne on Naxos' at Munich

A performance of *Ariadne on Naxos* opened this year's Munich Festival. In this opera Richard Strauss questions traditional forms.

The prelude shows the composer's doubts concerning the state of the theatre and public taste.

What follows is a play within a play. The two originally incompatible operatic styles, comic and serious, meet in *Ariadne*, suggesting perhaps that opera is a complicated mixture of art forms and its fixed place is the faded past of the seventeenth century. Was it director Günther Rennert's irony which led him to begin the Festival with a work that suggested opera was a museum piece?

At first glance *Ariadne* seems to belong to the realms of positivistic art. We have only to listen to the final aria and see the transformation of the stage into a holy place.

On closer inspection it is seen that this performance within a performance takes place in the home of the richest man in Vienna. It is played to a vain, superficial audience whose only thought is pleasure and self-satisfaction.

Ariadne should be performed in a small hall. The score contains frequent orchestral subtlety. The libretto demands that a canopy be lowered over the lovers in the final scene. The tone is intimate, tender and delicate.

But Günther Rennert and stage-manager Rudolf Heinrich produced the opera on the large stage of the National Theatre. The humorous and complicated elements were balanced by an atmosphere of solemnity which threatened to swamp the whole.

The prelude was pointed, animated and exciting. The Prima Donna threw herself down onto her sofa in anger, her hands hiding her face. The composer kicked a chair out of the way and left the room in a wild temper. The prelude had almost realistic charm.



The last act of 'Ariadne on Naxos' (Photo: Felicitas Timpe)

Then the opera began. The stage was of Baroque proportions, except that it was relatively short. A raised platform marked off the small space in which Ariadne had to live. This was the barren island of Naxos. Comic opera figures came out of the wings and rambled over the whole stage, even climbing into the boxes.

Colour slides were projected onto a background screen. When Commedia dell' Arte figures make their entrance the screen shows stylised scenes of luxury. At the end, when the united pair are raised up a few feet to their position underneath two haloes of stars which have just appeared, the audience is faced with the problem of what all this means. Is Strauss poking fun at the machinery of the Baroque theatre and Romantic ideas of ascension, or does he intend the public to accept this as an effective theatrical symbol?

Pathos plays a role, whether it is parodied or not. The two lovers, Ariadne and Bacchus are not removed from the eye of the beholder. They remain standing in a posture reminiscent of Columbia Pictures. They are a symbol of an art form with ideals which have become suspect.

Some characters who were seen in the prelude to be jealous, envious and full of their own importance are transformed into artistic figures, even gods.

The function of harmonious music is seen at its clearest in this opera. Mysteriously the droll and the comic become pretentious and pace-setting. Rennert depicts this transformation with a touch of irony, driving the audience into another quandary. Is Strauss mocking operatic form?

Another question is the age of the opera. Love and music transform people into gods. Though of course not any old people. They are always serious persons, potential heroes who are innocent, yet capable of suffering.

Ariadne is in some ways a document. It is also an expression of sentimental thoughts about an art form which reflects a bourgeoisie happy to be free, aspiring to greater heights. This is shown in the wish of the rich man to become a rich...

The orchestra was conducted by Wolfgang Sawallisch, who is shortly taking up his new post as musical director of the National Theatre. He kept himself aloof from what was happening on stage. He ignored the jerky transformation from reality to opera, the balance between ceremoniousness and a dabbling in farce, between comic opera and Gluck.

His interpretation was more ambiguous, more powerful and more self-confident. He stressed the charm and sweetness in the score. Sometimes he dissolved the harmonic structure into the melodic numbers of which it is composed. Yet he often supported the singers with powerful, confident music. And the audience missed the usual ornamentation. And yet this did not matter because the well-rehearsed orchestra succeeded in everything it had set out to do.

The singers were confident. The combination of singing and play-acting was convincing. Rennert knew how to work with his excellent singers even though they were not always typically cast.

Most impressive in the prelude was Tatjana Troyanos' composer. As occasion demanded, she was enthusiastic or depressed, full of youthful fire or a lost dreamer.

One young female singer was making her first appearance in Munich. In spite of her high notes, which were sometimes indistinct, she won the hearts of the patient Munich audience. Reri Grist is the name of the girl who has more affinity with Zerline than with Zerbinetta. She is seductive but gives the impression of being in a state of innocence.

Ariadne was played dramatically by Ingrid Bjoner. One aspect of her diva-like performance in the prelude lasted for the first half of the opera proper. This was the disgust she showed for the impudent people of Zerbinetta's world. She then visibly changed into a fortunate version of Isolde.

As a merry lad James King is certainly no Bacchus. His voice is too masculine, too enduring and experienced for this role.

Thomas Koebner

(DIE WELT, 15 July 1969)

Shaw opens Bad Hersfeld Festival

The first Bad Hersfeld Festival was held in the ruins of the 1,000-year-old monastery in the summer of 1951. It opened with a production of Hugo von Hofmannsthal's *Great World Theatre of Salzburg* that included many great names of the stage.

The next year it became obvious that the Festival was going to be a cycle of Hofmannsthal's works. *Jedermann* was performed along with his adaptation of Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*.

In the early years Hofmannsthal played a central role in the Bad Hersfeld programme. Ulrich Erfurth, director of the Festival since 1966, wants to stress drama which has relevance to the present day.

Many people are of the opinion that the ruins of an old collegiate church should be reserved for traditional plays. Yet works chosen must not only fit into the strict Romanesque architecture, they must also make the background become an essential part of the play. That is the strength and individuality of the Bad Hersfeld Festival.

Plays which demand illusion also produce illusion. Illusion demand real scenery so works of this sort should not be staged here or on any open-air stage.

This criticism is valid for the two plays chosen to open this year's Festival, George Bernard Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra* and Friedrich Dürrenmatt's *The Visit*.

The Problem that Bad Hersfeld has is and always has been the programme.

Shaw called his *Caesar and Cleopatra* a History. In reality it is a comedy about a worldly-wise man who has learnt to see through the world and especially through false heroics.

In form *Caesar and Cleopatra* is typical of Shaw's plays. It is a scenic debate, importance is laid on the charm of the dialogue and the famous Shavian play on words. The work therefore belongs in a small theatre.

The spaciousness of Bad Hersfeld puts the play at a disadvantage. On top of this, director Ulrich Erfurth added one item to the German translation of the play by Annemarie and Heinrich Böll. Every now and again Roman legionaries march in and invade the apron of the stage. This really does destroy the intimate small-theatre character of the work. Shaw's play should hold its audience in suspense, it should sparkle with irony and scintillate.

Direction was the main failing. O.E. Hasse is the right person to play Caesar. He has the facility and command demanded by the role. But Hasse never penetrated the character. He played with it, became personal and esoteric. His lack of precision led him to waste the possibilities inherent in the character of both Caesar and himself.

Violetta Ferrari was cast in the difficult role of Cleopatra. She could not always discriminate between all the facets of Cleopatra's character, her untamed ferocity, her naivity together with a natural cunning and even an element of regality. In spite of this Violetta Ferrara lent Cleopatra a bold, outspoken tone.

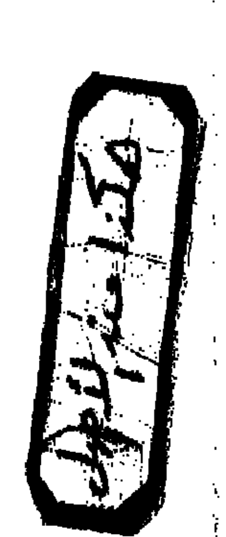
It was refreshing to see Thomas Stroux playing the plucky, unburdened Sicilian, Apollodorus. Cleopatra's dangerous, malicious nursemaid Ftatateeta was played confidently and competently by ... Lauenstein. Werner Finck was cast as Britannus with all his moral values and intentions. Britannus had several sentences to speak, yet it was unmistakably Werner Finck who spoke them. ... Struck used many of the tenets of ... tal detachment. The Sphinx in the first scene seemed too weighty and too realistic.

Friedrich Dürrenmatt described his *Visit* as a tragi-comedy. This creative work is a bizarre tale and tends to become a parable about the corrupting power of money.

In November 1956, a good six months after its premiere in Zürich, Dürrenmatt produced the play in the same ... Municipal Theatre which today he and Werner Düggelin are energetically ... ating. As producer, Dürrenmatt set the play in the real world. This could be recognised as soon as the audience saw the scenery. He presented it as a comedy of the trade boom, but allowed it to retain the flavour of a parable.

In his production of the play at Bad Hersfeld, Reinhold K. Olszewski too stressed reality. But it was the individual scenes which had greatest effect.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 15 July 1969)



CINEMA

Problems of film censorship and our modern society

One nose is often an obstruction to another! Anyone who has ever kissed will agree. Nevertheless the screen often shows kissing sessions which take no account of this. Is this carelessness or valid style?

Often the difference is hard to tell. To transmit passion from those contorted facial muscles to the front row of the stalls is difficult. Patrons of the cheap seats greet scenes of passion with giggles, or sit staring in indignation.

Recently (maybe still today) there were censors, who did not judge the suitability of a love scene on the heat generated by a kiss, but simply by its duration. Excessive seconds would be cut.

The film industry's voluntary board of self censorship (FSK) in Wiesbaden, which has recently celebrated its 20th anniversary was never so stupid. Moreover the FSK naturally denies that it has anything to do with censorship as such, although in 1959 a study made in Göttingen accused it of this.

This country's Basic Law makes no provision for censorship. Freedom of communication, by means of film as much as any other medium, is guaranteed. All art forms are free from outside restraint. General laws, however, set limits.

How marvellous this all sounds – and so it is. But the question is: what to do about all the rubbish which is neither a means of communication nor a work with artistic value, in the broadest sense of the expression? In literature there are constant struggles between publishers and attorneys representing the State. This hardly ever occurs in the film world.

There, the FSK is at work. Film economists were already on their toes twenty years ago. They knew exactly where they stood. They knew there were people in their ranks who would sneer at the normal boundaries of common decency and exploit brutality, racial provocation, religious sensitivities and sex if the lure of money were strong enough.

So the film industry formed its own "basic law" and with its own remarkably adept attorney Horst von Hartlieb as "protector of standards in the world of celluloid" it bought a watchdog to guard itself from itself.

The State and the Church stumbled straight into the film world's snare, as soon as they were offered the chance to sit on the various committees and vote. They were both guilty parties when grotesque decisions were made, of which the political nature was as clear as daylight. On the other hand they paid with plebiscites for brutality, glorification of war and sex, which make the general public's hair stand on end.

Now, during the Berlinale we have been told again, this time from the Protestant side, that the Church must give "serious consideration" to its continued membership.

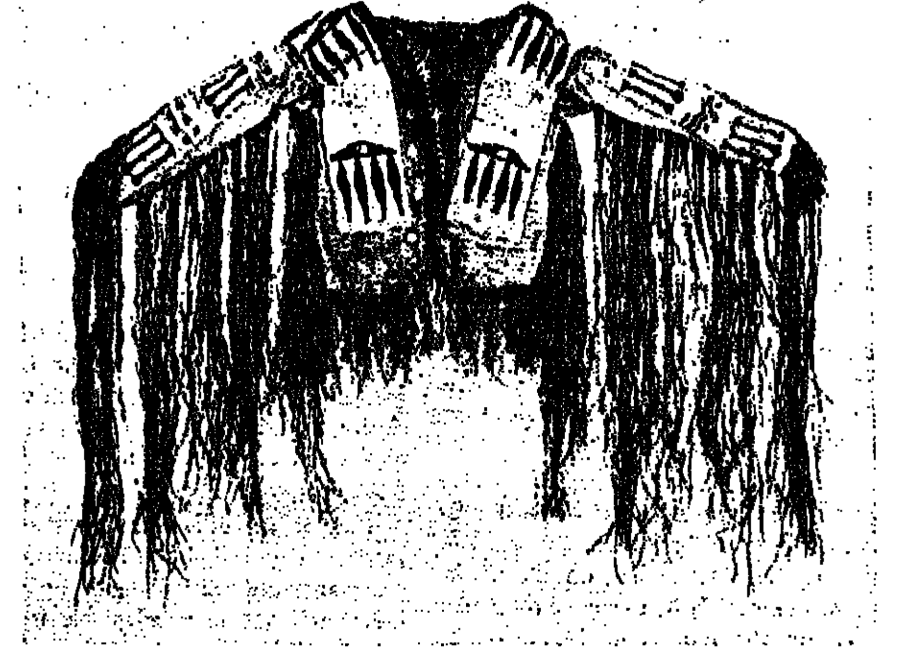
The authoress of the previously mentioned study is quite right, of course, when she states that the FSK withholds "much information which could give an accurate picture of public opinion" or at least puts such information in a completely different light, giving a distorted picture.

If cineasts themselves are of the opinion that they must create some kind of order in their own ranks then they should be left to their own devices. State intervention would be most unwise.

Since the whole of the film industry is subject to the edicts and verdicts of the FSK, it dictates to the public what films are suitable for what ages, which thrillers can be shown and which bill-boards are suitable for showing outside cinemas. It also controls the erotic content and violence in films. But FSK has become so broad minded that it has almost outlived its usefulness.

Jörg Ulrich

(Münchner Merkur, 15 July 1969)



Apache's hide jacket (Photo: Katalog)

North American Indian art show

Negotiations began in 1967. Following its exhibitions of Mexican, Peruvian, Maya and Colombian art Cologne's Rotenstrauch-Joest Museum is at last able to present North American Indian art. It must be stated in advance that this exhibition has not been particularly well organised.

Two storeys are given over to exhibitions of historic and prehistoric works of art. However, visitors who are not experts will have difficulty telling the difference, since the objects are undated.

Dr Dockstader, Director of the Museum for Red Indian Culture only gave secondary consideration to dating works, whereas in fact a clear indication of when a certain work was produced is vital for understanding it.

Dr Dockstader states in the catalogue that diverse scientists from many parts of the world have already shown great interest in Red Indian matters. However their art has not yet been adequately studied.

In the catalogue he asserts that prehistoric objets d'art of America's original inhabitants continued to be produced in spite of constant clashes with white settlers. Their post-historical works are monuments to the consequences of these clashes.

This is not shown, however, by the arrangement of the exhibition. The emphasis is on the idyllic nature of the exhibits. The exhibition is a feast for the eyes of those who are interested in Indian culture.

On show are painted hides, fantastically beautiful pieces of clothing, hunting tackle, weapons, amulets, toys, totem poles, tomahawks, pipes of peace, silver and other jewellery, pottery and basketwork.

Also to be seen are models of Indian settlements and a myriad pieces of sculpture used in rituals, many of which bear an astounding resemblance to pre-Colombian art. Last, but by no means least, there is a collection of superb religious masks.

An extensive impression of Indian culture is to be gained, but no thanks to the fact that only about 1,300 items have been included from the former collection of amateur ethnologist, Dr George Heye.

This exhibition has been organised for aesthetic reasons alone, which is an error of judgment, since North American Indian arts and crafts must be regarded as products of colonial development. The newer the exhibit, the more cliché-ridden is the description of it.

Dockstader's catalogue takes no account of the fact that the Indians were loath to propagate their art, solely as material for tourists and souvenir hunters.

It is very likely that most of the younger visitors to the exhibition will keenly compare what they see to what they have read in their Karl May Western stories.

This goes to show that the exhibition, far from curing any fallacies implanted in the public's mind by a succession of third rate cowboy and Indian books and films, with all their trivial details, will have the opposite effect and prolong misunderstanding of the Indians and their ways.

Presentation at the exhibition, cataloguing and descriptions of the objects on view are designed merely for a beautiful show, and far from having any educational value tend to mislead.

(Handelsblatt, 15 July 1969)

Sensationless film is a sensation

A film distributor requires a director to put some bedroom scenes in his film – it happens every day. It is easy to see how this conflict normally ends: the director yields.

In his next film the director's immediate thoughts are on commercial gain, so in goes another bedroom scene. This is the start of the rot, which is having such a detrimental effect on the cinema circuits in this country. Only a film which has market potential has any chance of being distributed by the film promoters' institute.

It is a minor sensation on the cinema scene that two directors in Munich, Hans Rolf Strobel and Heinrich Tichawsky have refused to meet commercial requirements.

Eckelkamp Distributors had demanded that Strobel and Tichawsky's joint production *Eine Ehe* (a marriage), which has become famous, following its showing on television, should include some juicy sex scenes. The directors refused. Other distributors also refused to accept the film on these terms.

So the two men decided to become their own distributors and put the film on the market themselves. They put it on first at Munich's Rathauslichtspiele, which is not, by any stretch of the imagination a cinema for "arty" films. They had to guarantee takings of 10,000 Marks per week.

The risk paid off and the film had to be held over. Two weeks later it switched to Cinémonde in Schwabing, which ran it for a further three weeks. Already 10,000 people in Munich have seen it.

At the moment 30 cinemas in this country are clamouring to show *Eine Ehe*.

Strobel and Tichawsky aim their advertising at the intelligent viewer, promising not entertainment, but food for thought and material for conversation.

Members of the audience on their way into the cinema are given a questionnaire, asking them why they have decided to see this particular film, relating the answers to their profession and income.

So far 1,300 such interviews have been held. It is planned in future to interview audience members after the film showing. Thirdly, it is planned to question people in the streets of towns where the film is showing, as to whether they have heard of *Eine Ehe*, and if so, why they have not been to see it.

In Frankfurt discussion groups will be held in conjunction with sociologists about the subject matter of the film.

For future projects questionnaires of this nature are of the utmost value. Strobel and Tichawsky are optimistic. They believe that there is a rather large minority of 500,000 to one million people who are possible audience members for such a film, but who are no longer being catered for by established film distributors.

At the Berlinale it was suggested during a discussion that not only the production side of films should be subsidised (as happens partly by means of awards made by the Federation and Board of Trustees for Young Film makers in this country,) but also film distribution should have some financial backing. Cinemas that show minority-taste films should also be financially supported.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 15 July 1969)



EDUCATION

School marking systems too subjective

TEACHER'S PREJUDICES ALLOWED TOO MUCH SWAY

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

Boys at grammar school have always suspected it and now a scientific investigation has proved them right.

In all subjects at schools girls get higher marks than boys. A recently published research paper tried to explain why this was so. Were girls actually better than boys or was it just that they were more friendly and teachers tended to give them higher marks because of it?

The researcher was Werner Knoche. He started with the question of what relevance the sex of the pupil and the age and sex of the teacher had on the marks given. In his study he evaluated the marks given on the reports of 14,000 pupils from 50 grammar schools in the Federal state of Hesse.

The results are alarming, even for the experts. Contrary to the normal belief that girls are better in the lower forms, the investigation showed that girls get better marks all through their school career.

If this was true only of the less important subjects like religious instruction, art and physical training, the results could be dismissed with a indulgent, benevolent smile. What is serious is that girls receive better reports in the more important subjects, especially foreign languages. Even in mathematics and science, the private domain of the male, girls in the higher forms of the grammar school get better marks. Only in the intermediate classes do boys show their superiority, for example in physics. In mathematics and chemistry there is no significant difference.

How is the difference between the marks of boys and girls to be explained? The widespread belief that girls are more industrious and more adaptable is not considered by the writer of the new report to be the chief cause.

Referring to the girls' better performance in foreign languages, Werner Knoche states that many people think the emphasis on linguistic subjects in grammar schools suits the particular capabilities girls have. This supposition is supported by experience in intelligence tests. Girls always have better results in linguistics whereas boys have the edge in the sciences.

In the lower and intermediate classes of grammar schools, even those with a scientific bias, language studies predominate. In the scientific grammar schools it is only in the senior classes that mathematics and physics take a leading part in the curriculum.

The supposition that many boys do not have the right type of ability and disposition for grammar schools biased towards the arts seems to have some substance.

The investigation fails to mention whether girls are subjected to a far stricter selection procedure, resulting in only the cream being accepted for the *grammar school.*

Compared to boys, girls often have to break down the resistance of parents who cannot see any advantages in girls having a grammar school education. In many cases it is good school reports and recommendations of the teacher which make parents decide to let their daughters go to grammar school.

Because of future career prospects parents are far more considerate when their sons are involved. The same tendency is shown when a pupil has to repeat a year. Boys are allowed to remain at school but parents normally take their daughters away. The educational barrier created by parents leads to only the most capable girls going to grammar school.

These explanations are made on the assumption that the marks on a report correspond to the actual performance of the pupil.

Scientific investigation has shown that it is not only the scholar's performance which decides what figure goes on the report. An important factor is the attitude of the teacher towards the pupil.

The latest wide-scale investigations in Hesse included a discussion of what importance the age and sex of a teacher had when doing the reports. One interesting fact to emerge from the inquiry is that the sex of a teacher is not of so much import when comparing the differing marks given to boys and girls as age.

Age is very significant. The marks given to boys by young teachers were conspicuously low. On the other hand, older teachers gave girls good marks but they were also less strict on the boys.

The supposition can always be made that the differing grades given by the older and younger teachers derive from differing ways of looking at things. Young teachers tend to see what is wrong while older teachers evaluate all they see. It is also possible that young teachers experience difficulties in keeping discipline. They must therefore use grades as a deterrent.

At the end of his report, Werner Knoche writes: "We are sure," he says, "that the system does not work. Teachers make subjective judgements about the performance of their scholars and not always their performance in school work. This does not mean that the performance is judged as pertinently as it could be. It does not give a clear picture of the pupil. It does however give a reliable picture of the teacher's personality and a good analysis of the state of a specified school, a special type of school or the whole educational system".

Heiko Judith

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 9 July 1969)

New intelligence testing methods

Anyone who has passed through schooldays as an average pupil with special peculiarities will not have had the opportunity of having his intelligence quotient measured by an expert.

Intelligence tests can however give a lot of information about borderline cases. Pupils may need to attend special schools for backward children, or they may be candidates for higher schools. Then their intelligence quotient and other features of their personality can prove decisive.

This applies with equal force to the mentally handicapped. According to the latest findings in both education and psychology, mentally handicapped children can be satisfactorily educated as long as appropriate methods are used.

With this sort of pupil it is particularly important to examine the mental make-up of the child's personality before deciding his individual course of education.

Several of the tests most commonly in use were developed in America. As they were normally carried out on children with no mental deficiency and limited to the American world, the tests are only of limited relevance to mentally handicapped children living in this country.

Attempts have been made to fill the gap and give teachers of handicapped children a practical aid to understand the mental processes of their charges. In 196[illegible] research work was begun by a group of psychologists from Hamburg under the leadership of Kurt Bondy. The investigation was financed by the National Research Community. The results have just appeared.

Fifty-one tests were known to have been in use either at home or abroad. After hundreds of handicapped children had been examined, the psychologists selected six methods which had shown themselves to be particularly suitable in this field.

Test were carried out on more than thousand handicapped children in [illegible]

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

towns in the Federal Republic. The results were gauged and processed.

The results show the general intelligence of the child, his vocabulary, his perception and the stage of his kinematic development. A supplementary questionnaire, filled in by parents, contains information about the child's social maturity.

A graphic representation of the relevant results gives the teacher or parents indication of the sphere in which special effors must be made.

The tests last about three or four hours but can be undertaken in sections. The child is allowed to play with its toys, look at pictures and arrange them at will, carry out little tests with a doll, a teddy bear or a model car, doodle with a crayon or anything else with the emphasis on pleasure. The child must be completely at ease and the best way to achieve this is through play.

(DIE WELT, 14 July 1969)

MEDICINE

Brain surgery techniques developed to relieve excessive sexual drives

"It's been easy since the operation. I haven't been in trouble at all. I have been under close scrutiny for the last four years, but there has been no deterioration in my condition. My relationship to women is completely normal. I am still potent".

This statement came from a man who would be in preventive custody if a team of surgeons from Göttingen had not freed him from his desires. Since Professors Röder and Orthner operated on him in 1962 he has no longer felt attracted to boys.

The two Göttingen professors are specialists in stereotactic operations. Their work is based on the knowledge that most sexual assaults are committed by sick people.

Professor Hans Orthner is head of the department of neuropathology at the Göttingen University Hospital for Nervous Diseases. He claims that castration may cure these people of their abnormal tendencies, but this was avoiding the issue.

In a television interview he went on to say, "Castration has its drawbacks. It has a decisive effect on an individuals's hormone structure and gives him a completely different personality. This interferes with the brain which is the centre of all sexual urges." Apart from treatment with psychopharmaceutical drugs or castration, which is now legal, there is a third way. Brain operations promise success in curing people with such sicknesses.

The Göttingen scientists experimented first of all on animals. They discovered that a stereotactic process, involving a X-ray technique combined with mathematics, could help them to carry out operations on the parts of the brain they want.

Tests showed that it was possible to probe tiny sections in the sexual centres of the brain and the tonsil area. These miniscule cells are the centre of all evil instincts. If certain parts of these sexual centres are destroyed, the animal changes radically.

The two professors started with the experiments on animals which had already been made by other scientists. In 1962 they carried out their first operation on a human.

The patient was 52 years old and time and time again had been sentenced because of indecent behaviour with children. He was faced with a spell of preventive custody as the court had decided that he was a considerable menace to the public good.

This man had his operation at the beginning of 1962. The position of the sexual centres of the brain is well known. To reach them, a small opening has to be bored into the skull and air is squeezed into the interior of the brain. This is done so that the X-rays of the brain cells will be more easily recognisable.

From the X-ray photographs the exact position of the sexual centre can be seen. Now the course of the electronic probe can be mathematically calculated so that it reaches the desired place in the sexual centre.

The needle reaches its goal with the aid of an aiming device which keeps the patient's head perfectly still and guides the probe on its course. In the centre of the brain an AC electrode is activated and the alternating current destroys all cell groups in the brain responsible for the abnormal behaviour of the patient.

After initial brain surgery the patient is fully conscious during the operation. He can help the doctor by telling him where the electronic probe is. If it strays from the sexual centre to the optical centre which is adjacent the patient experiences optical reflexes.

Since their first operation the Göttingen team has cured four men of their unacceptable urges by means of stereotactic operations. Professor Orthner has spoken of the surprisingly good results.

Other specialists are still not convinced. The head of the Institute of Brain Research at the University of Zürich, Professor K. Akert said, "We know the rough position of the sexual centre in the human brain. But that is not enough information if a doctor wants to carry out an operation like this. Every cubic millimetre of the brain consists of thousands of cells. They have important functions and do not all necessarily belong to the sexual centre. If the electrode destroys them there can be no guarantee for the mental stability of the patient." The Göttingen scientists have not made the same observations.

Professor Röder, head of the neurological department at Göttingen's Neu-Maria-Hilf hospital and lecturer in psychiatry and neurology, thinks it possible that murderer Jürgen Bartsch can be cured of his abnormal sexual drives by the same method. Bartsch has recently been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murders he committed. His defence counsel is negotiating with the judicial authorities about the possible date for his operation.

(VORWÄRTS, 10 July 1969)

Nobel prize-winners and the future

Nobel Prize winners and other famous researchers will give the human race a foretaste of the future.

This is one of the plans of Professor Carl Friedrich Freiherr von Weizsäcker for his Max Planck Institute for Futurology.

Well-known experts will be invited to the Institute for a twelve month stay as "guest scientist". In the course of the year the results of researchers in their individual fields of study will give a reliable picture of the developments possible in the next decades and even centuries.

There is no similar organisation to Professor Weizsäcker's proposed institute anywhere in the Federal Republic or indeed in many other countries in the world. His intention is to institutionalise the cooperation of representatives of various subjects. Experts must be tracked down so that the most important questions in their field can be known.

Professor Weizsäcker is of the opinion that it is essential to compare these questions with the most important questions in other fields. A single person cannot connect the essential and relevant aspects of the various subjects, says Professor Weizsäcker. It is more sensible to bring representatives of the different subjects together into the framework of inter-disciplinary cooperation. The first result of this could be a fixed programme of work.

The professor believed that scientific progress had become for the most part unintelligible.

Professor Weizsäcker considers that it will also be necessary to coax people to continue individual investigations which they have begun but neglected.

As examples he mentioned nutrition, the consequences and effects of biology and medicine, the development of weapons and the concepts of strategy and arms limitation which result from this, aims of world policy, problems in the structure of highly industrialised societies, technological prognosis and lastly the possibilities in the political and economic structure in Europe.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 11 July 1969)

New drug to counter cancer growths

A new drug likely to be of use in future treatment of cancer has been developed in the research laboratories of the ASTA chemical works at Brackwede in Westphalia.

According to the firm the drug was subjected to clinical tests and the results proved to be so satisfactory that it will probably be supplied to doctors in the course of next year.

The firm has stated that the new development has already aroused considerable interest among cancer specialists in other countries.

(Hannoversche Presse, 7 July 1969)

Therapy Congress at Karlsruhe

This year's Therapy Congress in Karlsruhe intends to explore the foundations of modern society and attempt to discover its main problems.

The Congress, the 21st, is being held between 30 August and 6 September.

The following socio-hygenic and socio-political topics have been chosen for discussion: "Marriage and family from the doctor's point of view", "Family and neurosis", "Sexual disturbances in marriage", "Sexuality and partnership", "Age and the change of life" and "Marriage guidance".

Other topics are being discussed by well known medical men under the chairmanship of Professor Goeppert.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 July 1969)

Queen bees inseminated artificially

The first artificial insemination centre for queen bees began its work in June at the Apicultural Institute in Oberursel.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry supported the project. More queen bees can now be fertilised. One of the main difficulties in breeding honey bees is therefore removed.

Because queen bees mate in flight and with several drones, strict control in her breeding is still impossible, in spite of breeding centres being set up on off-shore islands where there should be few if any undesired drones from different bee communities and strains.

Artificial insemination is the only method in which it is known without a doubt what drone has fertilised the queen.

As artificial insemination demands only a small number of drones, the number of pedigrees can be increased. This, in its turn, essentially widens the range of possibilities in breeding.

In the course of the last twenty years an appropriate method for this process has been developed. The Apicultural Institute has been working on it since 1956.

The queen is fixed in a clamp and given an anaesthetic of carbon dioxide. Using an extrafine hypodermic syringe and a microscope, the bee-keeper injects the sperm of three to six drones into the q ueen. As the queen must have enough sperm to fill her seed-sack, the operation is repeated two days later.

It turned out that the double or triple dose of carbon dioxide made the queen begin her egg-laying very early. Only a few days after the anaesthetic, which was simultaneous with fertilisation, the queen laid her first eggs. The incidence of success in the process of fertilisation is reckoned to be between 80 and 90 per cent.

Until now artificial insemination of queen bees was used only for purposes of research and, to a limited extent, breeding.

With the establishment of the fertilisation station a wider circle of bee keepers can take advantage of this method. Interested bee-keepers can either buy fertilised bees at the station or take their own queens there to be fertilised.

The first artificial insemination centre at Oberursel is intended as a prototype of further establishments. Useful knowledge will be gained here and specialist personnel are to be trained.

The head of the Apicultural Institute, Professor von Ruttner, sais that there was such a high bee population in the Federal Republic that the beginnings of the development towards a modern system of bee keeping would be of particular interest.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 July 1969)

■ THE ECONOMY

The boom continues to boom ominously



This country's economy threatens to slide into the biggest boom of post-war years. Apart from the Bundesbank with its severely limited means, no one appears to be ready to save the Federal Republic from this fate. Nobody has come forward with the right dose of economic tranquillisers. Unless something is done soon the point where stabilisation without stagnation can be achieved will have been passed. This warning was given recently by the Committee of Economic Experts.

Government vacations make no impression as such on the economy. It is now quite clear that action must be taken before the new Bundestag is formed after September's elections.

Everyone is sitting back and waiting for the elections and long overdue revaluation. Only optimists continue to believe that the boom will burn itself out "naturally" at the turn of the year. All signs that this would happen have disappeared. Reliable data in fact show that the apex of the boom is still to come.

Yet as far as demand is concerned, the economy has already been pushed harder than in the boom period of 1964-65. The situation bears more resemblance to that in 1960-61.

Industrial capacity is being stretched so much that breaking point may soon be reached. Incoming orders are far more numerous than one year ago and considerably greater than production output. They are still rising. They are said to have equalled the all-time high of summer 1961, in comparison with the volume of production. Delivery dates are continually being postponed. For raw materials and goods needed for production, deliveries are taking anything between one and seven months! Capital investment goods may take up to one year to arrive. Certain specialised items may take even longer than this.

Even in the case of consumer goods immediate delivery is becoming a rarity. Delays of between one and three months are the rule.

Impasses in production of basic materials, and hold-ups in the building trade are increasingly responsible for stagnation on the production lines. Reserves of unemployed labour have long since dried up. For every person unemployed there are eight vacancies, a ratio which has never before occurred.

Overtime is a general rule, but does not provide a very satisfactory solution to the lack of manpower. Its main effect is to send costs soaring. To increase productivity by postponing retiring age is out of the question. Progress in production is being steadily hampered, largely because firms have already overloaded machines in an attempt to meet orders. Without new plant, firms cannot possibly increase output.

Demands which have not been met are of necessity having an adverse effect on prices. This fact is only just making itself felt in statistics. Particularly at the level of production, signs of substantial price rises are being observed. This applies far more to the export market than home trade. But there is an increasing tendency for consumer goods in this country to be affected by economically induced rises.

In the autumn sharp increases in prices are to be reckoned with. The chief result of this is that employees will be exhorted to make greater efforts for increased productivity. Yield, in many cases, will be considered insufficient. Increased demand is coming just as much from this country as from abroad. *In contrast to other boom periods, no relief is being achieved by cuts in foreign trade profits.* The main reason for this is that most other important industrial nations are experiencing a period of marked economic activity, and price increases there are even higher than in the Federal Republic.

This is particularly true of the two main customers for this country's wares, France and America. Nor is there any reason for expecting an improvement in this situation.

In the Federal Republic the decisive factor in the economic overheating is, as usual, a particularly strong wave of investment in the extremely fluid private economy.

Firms are doing their utmost to maintain elasticity and to lower costs by means of rationalisation programmes and expansion. Investments are about one fifth up on 1968. Consumer demand has so far remained behind the expansion pace of investment items, but, as a result of substantial wage increases, consumer demand has risen sharply.

Diverse sources speak of a legacy from the impetus which first caused economic buoyancy, but this seems to have been of a purely transitory nature.

After warehouses had been re-filled with stock, a flood of orders caused trade to stagnate. This led to the current situation, which is being criticised, though rather reluctantly by some.

In contrast to other boom periods, consumer demands have not yet reached massive proportions. This May's retail trade figure was ten per cent up on last year's. In June another sharp rise was recorded.

However, a number of special bargain offers are being made, which shows that retail demand is being held within reasonable bounds. *So, despite the lack of* leeway on the production lines, stores are not yet experiencing difficulties in filling their shelves.

The burning question is whether the boom will continue in this country after the summer holiday period.

Many citizens of this country have re-discovered how to go about saving, as a result of the current situation. It seems at first that the rather low figure for deposits in the credit institutions contradicts this assertion. Yet considerably more was saved by means of bonds and securities. Included in this is a great rise in demand for investment stocks and new insurance policies.

The consumer, unpredictable as he is, can easily alter all that, especially with the approach of Christmas and wage increases.

If the overheated investment economy should be joined by an excessive increase in consumer demand, then the boom will know no bounds.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 July 1969)

No 2 donor of aid to developing countries

Last year the Federal Republic became the second largest donator of financial aid to developing countries, pushing France, till now second in the list, into third place.

The main reason for the increased flow of money from the Federal Republic was the rise in private capital export from 3,900 million Marks to 5,600 million.

A report from the United Nations states that there was an average increase of seven or eight per cent in contributions from Western industrial nations to developing lands. A total of 11,000 million dollars was reached.

This increase, according to UNO's estimates remained slightly below the nominal increase in economic production of these industrial nations.

UNO has set as its target that the highly developed trading economies of Western nations should, by 1970, place one whole per cent of their economic production into aid for developing countries.

In 1968 by far the greatest contributor to this cause was the USA. America gave practically the same sum as the previous year, 5,360 million dollars in aid to needy lands, in long term public and private investments.

This country's total contribution was 5,600 million dollars and France gave 1,300 million dollars.

Next on the list came Japan with a contribution of 850 million dollars, followed by Great Britain, which gave a sum of 780 million dollars in 1967.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 July 1969)

Committee of Experts calls for revaluation

Danger threatens the value of the Mark. This country's economy is in the middle of a boom, which is stronger in effect than that of 1965. Demands for measures to ensure stability and economic growth, which would lead to maintaining price-levels and equilibrium in foreign trade remain unfulfilled.

Increased productivity, stable prices, and a corresponding economic growth can in the long run only be assured by revalaution of the Mark.

This opinion has been expressed by the "five wise men", the Committee of Economic Experts in their report to the Federal government which they presented on 30 June, and which was published on 11 July in Bonn.

Members of the Committee of Experts are Professor Wilhelm Bauer, Professor Herbert Giersch and Professor Norbert Kloten with economics expert Manfred Schäfer, who is at the same time Chaiman of the Christian Democrats' economic advisory committee.

"The sooner the Mark is revalued the better are the chances for ensuring steady economic growth and a healthy rise in production," is the chief message of the 26 page report.

Developments in the sphere of prices show that the leeway for price increases, which has arisen as a result of the excessive orders placed with firms in this country, has not been fully exploited by them. However it is still quite likely that "from autumn 1969 price increases will continue constantly at a great pace if measures to check current trends are not takenquickly."

Lack of manpower will lead in the near future to "stoppages in production", according to the expert committee.

This, too, will have its effect on prices, although price changes are being held in check at the moment since "many companies are holding back price increases with a view to the coming elections."

The law passed last November, affecting foreign trade has led neither to a cut in exports nor to a tangible lowering of import prices.

This countrys governmental decision not to replace this law with revaluation, but to prolong the effect of the law indefinitely as an alternative to revaluation "has not left the field clear for measures to be taken to cool down the overheated home economy", say the experts.

On this score the five wise men refute the government's statement, made in March, this year, that there would be no point in "attacking a fundamental imbalance in financial relations with other countries by means of tax measures."

If the government cannot make up its mind to take direct measures such as revaluation, and cannot bring in measures to give flexibility to exchange rates, then the area in which the pendulum of international exchange rates swings should be widened to give the Bank of Issue room in which to manoeuvre.

At the conclusion of their report the five wise men have suggested the following measures to the government for enlarging on the programme already undertaken to try to cool the fevered economy:

*A limited suspension or relaxation of cancellation of tax concessions, and/or

*A temporary raising of the tax on investments, and/or

*Premiums for voluntarily increased tax pre-payments.

*A tax-free period for a limited time for investment reserve-funds, with the proviso that the reserve-funds can be liquidised in the event of a cooling down of economic activity and/or

*An interest-paying or interest-free forced loan, applicable to all surtax payers.

*Inclusion of all tax receipts which exceed the requirements of this year's budget in a reserve fund for bolstering the economy, and/or

*Measures to limit public commissions with effect in this country, by whatever means available.

(Hannoversche Presse, 12 July 1969)

■ URBANOLOGY

Housing Ministry publishes report on chaotic cities

Our cities are ailing, and the shape of things to come can already be seen: they are on their death beds. This diagnosis can be regarded as official since the "Cities report 1960" of Housing and Town-Planning Minister Lauritz Lauritzen was published in Bonn.

Briefly the situation is this: traffic chaos is threatening the life of every big city. More than 40 per cent of all working people in Hamburg take between half an hour and an hour to get to their place of work.

Pollution of air and water in towns is increasing despite all warnings. Refuse and other rubbish in many places is not being adequately disposed of, in any systematic fashion.

Even today more than 30 per cent of all dwellings in town and country have no bath. More than twenty per cent have no toilet of their own.

More than 30 per cent of houses, still occupied were built in the Kaiser's day. Added to this the estimated population increase by 1980 will require about one *million* additional houses.

Demands made by sociologists and psychologists are only being heeded hesitantly, and then with little sense of urgency. Many houses being built are too small and cramped. Many children are being denied their right to equal opportunity, which in theory is granted to all of them. Theory does not change the fact that many have no place to play and no satisfactory place to do their homework.

On top of simple deficiencies there are cases of gross mis-planning to be coped with. As new estates eat away at the green-belts not only does the country lose its beauty, but the life of the town is also disrupted. More and more built-up areas mean worse and worse traffic conditions, so that friends and relations who live only a few miles apart feel cut off from one another by a great grey metropolitan mass of unknown people.

There's no place like home. But society has paid dearly for its ideal of a cottage in the country for as many people as possible. Town planners agree that country cottage communities mean utilisation of a greater land area than any other design for living.

Settlement of untouched areas of country is costly, as well. Provision of public transport must be made, and country bus services very often do not pay their way. Rural inhabitants like to use their own car, making inadequate country roads impassable.

Another problem is providing satellite towns with "supplies and services in the public and private sphere". This means such amenities as restaurants and schools.

Although countless thoughts of town-planners have been seized upon, although the Housing Ministry has pressed for an institute for scientific planning, the core of the problem, and the object of all discussions, the ordinary man, has been overlooked.

The Minister often speaks of requirements. Yet there is no talk of trying to ascertain the individual's requirements, either by questionnaire or consultation with sociologists.

Just how useful and productive a questionnaire can be, has been shown by sociologist Hans Paul Bahrdt, who has been studying public opinion on the theme "The Skyscraper". More than two thirds of dwellers in tall blocks of flats stated that they had not moved there of their own free will, yet most of them were in favour of this form of accommodation, and 47 per cent said they preferred the skyscraper to the semi-detached or small, one-family house.

Just how decisive for the whole of society the psychology of home-life is, has been shown by Professor of Psychology, Alexander Mitscherlich: "If children in any community have no playgrounds, then that community should not be surprised if its adults are not prepared to take part in its political life."



Artist's model of proposed replanning of Bockenheim, a suburb of Frankfurt. The model indicates the attention that is currently being paid, and emphasised in the Housing Ministry report, to building to meet modern traffic and living conditions.

(Photo: Presse- und Informationsamt Frankfurt)

Children whose parents are constantly shouting at them to be quiet and keep still because there is not enough space for them to play, will inherit this attitude, and as adults will be just as thoughtless towards their children.

Despite this failing, the Minister for Housing shows in his report that there are many opportunities for controlling this problem.

But, according to Mitscherlich, we must have sympathy with town-planners. In the days when he was Lord Mayor of Cologne in the twenties, Konrad Adenauer recognised that bad town and country planning was the source of all physical and psychological abnormalities.

Attempts to enforce plans for social development which are set by statute law, and linked to property, were defeated towards the end of the last legislative period for the second time.

Town planning promotion bills were nipped in the bud, although their aims were only modest. Increases in the value of property, which occur when schools, roads, stations, kindergartens, and shipping centres are built, should, it was suggested, be passed on to the public since they are a result of public achievements.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 July 1969)

Ford's record production figures

Record production figures have been announced by Ford's in Cologne for the first six months of 1969. According to the company 306,277 vehicles were manufactured in the plants at Cologne and Genk in Belgium, between January and June.

Compared to the first half of 1968 this is a rise in production of around 55 per cent. The best over figures for the first six months of any year, achieved by the company in 1966 have been surpassed, and that by as many as 33,700 vehicles.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 13 July 1969)

Benz and MAN to cooperate

Daimler-Benz and MAN (Augsburg and Nuremberg) announced that they are to work together in future on developing gas-turbine and diesel motors for special purposes.

Both companies signed a joint contract on 11 July, consolidating previous cooperation and involving financial arrangements as two sister companies, bound by this agreement.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 12 July 1969)

Industry works at full blast

While riding on the crest of a boom this country's industry has, in the first half of this year, done business which has broken all records for capacity and for growth.

Recently published figures show that in the first six months of this year an industrial turnover of almost 220,000 million Marks was reached, which is more than 31,000 million Marks up on the same period last year, although in 1968 a record was set, following the depression, which had just been overcome.

This new record comes as a result of brisk home trade and constantly rising export demands. It does not directly follow from the fact that in many spheres of industry overtime was common and special shifts were organised. Nor is it due to the high level of employment, which saw 8.2 million people in jobs, a figure which is 400,000 up on last summer.

The encouraging interim statement, issued by this country's industrial concern for the first half of this year, gives these figures: Business with clients all over the world had a turnover of 237,000 million Marks, which amounts to a net figure of 219,900 million Marks after deduction of value-added tax.

Compared to the first six months of 1968 this is a rise of 31,000 million or 16.5 per cent.

At the same time turnover in dealings with clients in this country came near to 176,000 million Marks and exports reached a value of 44,000 million.

Growth rate in home business is 15.5 per cent, and in export deals 20.6 per cent.

It is important for industrialists to note, when evaluating these figures that growth in business has not been matched by the rise in personnel costs.

The number of employees on the books of firms has gone up by about five per cent. Overtime and special shift work has seen a rise of 6.8 per cent. But industry's total expenditure for wages and salaries has increased by 48,600 million Marks, a rise of almost 14 per cent on last year. This increased expenditure, however, remained lower than the growth in trade.

Behind this general development, which hints at greater industrial economy measures, more profitable use of machinery and the like, there are manifold developments in various production sectors.

An above average growth has been recorded by electronics, iron and steel, car manufacturers and their suppliers, timber-working industries, and the many concerns working with iron, tin and other metals.

This second half-year which has just begun should not see such a great rise in trade figures for heavy industry in this country, since the boom which began last autumn has reached its peak, especially in the realm of exports.

Many spheres of production are working to their capacity already, which means that limits are set to further growth.

Prices are tending to rise, so that from this angle turnover seems to have a stronger motive force behind it in this autumn and winter period than it had at the same time last year.

At present the above average growth in industrial business seems to have little to do with any price trends.

The current figure for price rises over a yearly period stands at three per cent.

The estimated figure for price increases since last December is 1.5 per cent. (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 15 July 1969)

TRANSPORTS

Rhine-Main-Danube Canal to be in operation by 1981

For 1,200 years or so interest in the idea of linking the Rhine and the Danube, two of Europe's major navigable rivers, to create an inland waterway extending from the North Sea to the Black Sea has varied in intensity only.

Charlemagne was a great believer in the idea and made the first practical move by digging the Fossa Carolina near Wissembourg, but he failed to persuade posterity to carry on with the project.

Throughout the Middle Ages the idea of a Rhine-Danube canal recurred in chronicles but the political situation always made it a practical impossibility. The multitude of German states that emerged from the Thirty Years' War were in even less of a position to carry out such a project.

By setting up the kingdom of Bavaria Napoleon, who was responsible for a great deal, if not everything, made possible the resumption of specific consideration of an inland waterway between the Main and the Danube as the cheapest mode of transport. The Napoleonic kingdom of Bavaria for the first time included the entire course the canal would have to take.

Ludwig I of Bavaria attached great importance to this daring idea, expecting not only an improvement in transport facilities but also an improvement in his country's economic development. At his instigation the Danube-Main canal was built in 1846.

Not long after completion, however, the new canal proved incapable of living up to expectations. Handicapped by 100 locks, dimensions restricting passage to vessels of at most 120 tons capacity and the need to waste time towing barges and pass through locks at short intervals, canal shipping was soon no match for the new railways.

An additional difficulty was that the Danube and the Main had not yet been made navigable for ships of the size used on King Ludwig's canal while normal Danube and Main ships were too large to pass through the canal locks.

As a result the canal has never had more than local importance and fell far short of the mark of being a European trade route, particularly when the requirements of the twentieth century are taken into account.

These reasons for the failure of the Ludwig canal had long been clear to all

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when in 1921 the construction of a major Rhine-Main-Danube canal was agreed in treaties between the Reich and Bavaria.

It was realised from the start that the new waterway would have to form part of the European network of inland waterways. The Main, the Danube and the linking canal would have to cater for vessels of up to 1,500 and chains of barges with capacities of between 300 and 3,500 tons, which are unbeatably inexpensive in bulk cargo transport.

When the Europa Canal, as the transcontinental waterway is now called, is completed in 1981 it will, from the confluence of the Main and the Rhine near Mainz to the Austrian frontier near Passau, be 478 miles long.

It is, of course, not all canal. Wherever possible rivers have been canalised. The Main, for instance, the lower reaches of which were canalised before the First World War, has had to be dredged between Aschaffenburg and Bamberg to allow passage of standardised Europa barges.

From Bamberg to Forchheim the canal mostly follows the course of the Regnitz then, as a canal proper, traversing the Franconian Jura to Altmühl valley and Kelheim, where it links up with the Danube

On the Danube too extensive measures have had to be undertaken to offset the varying water-level and ensure continuous passage. Canalisation of the Main and the Danube from Vilshofen to the Austrian frontier has already been completed and canalisation of the Danube between Vi... hofen and Kelheim is to follow.

The most difficult section, the ... water canal through the Franconian Ju... has been under construction for years ... has already reached Erlangen and ... extend to Nuremberg by 1972.

The corporation responsible for ... gigantic project is Rhein-Main-Donau ... of Munich, an organisation that was ... up in 1921 as a result of the canal ... between the Reich and Bavaria.

In comparison with the canal prop... the canalisation of rivers is child's pl... Canal-building, particularly between Ba... berg and Nuremberg, represents an e... greater inroad into existing infrastruct... than an autobahn would. It affects ... only the transport network but also ... waterways.

The project has particularly involv... consequences in the Erlangen-Fürth-N... emberg conurbation, where the road ne... work converges in a star shape and is ... extremely dense and likely to devel... still further.

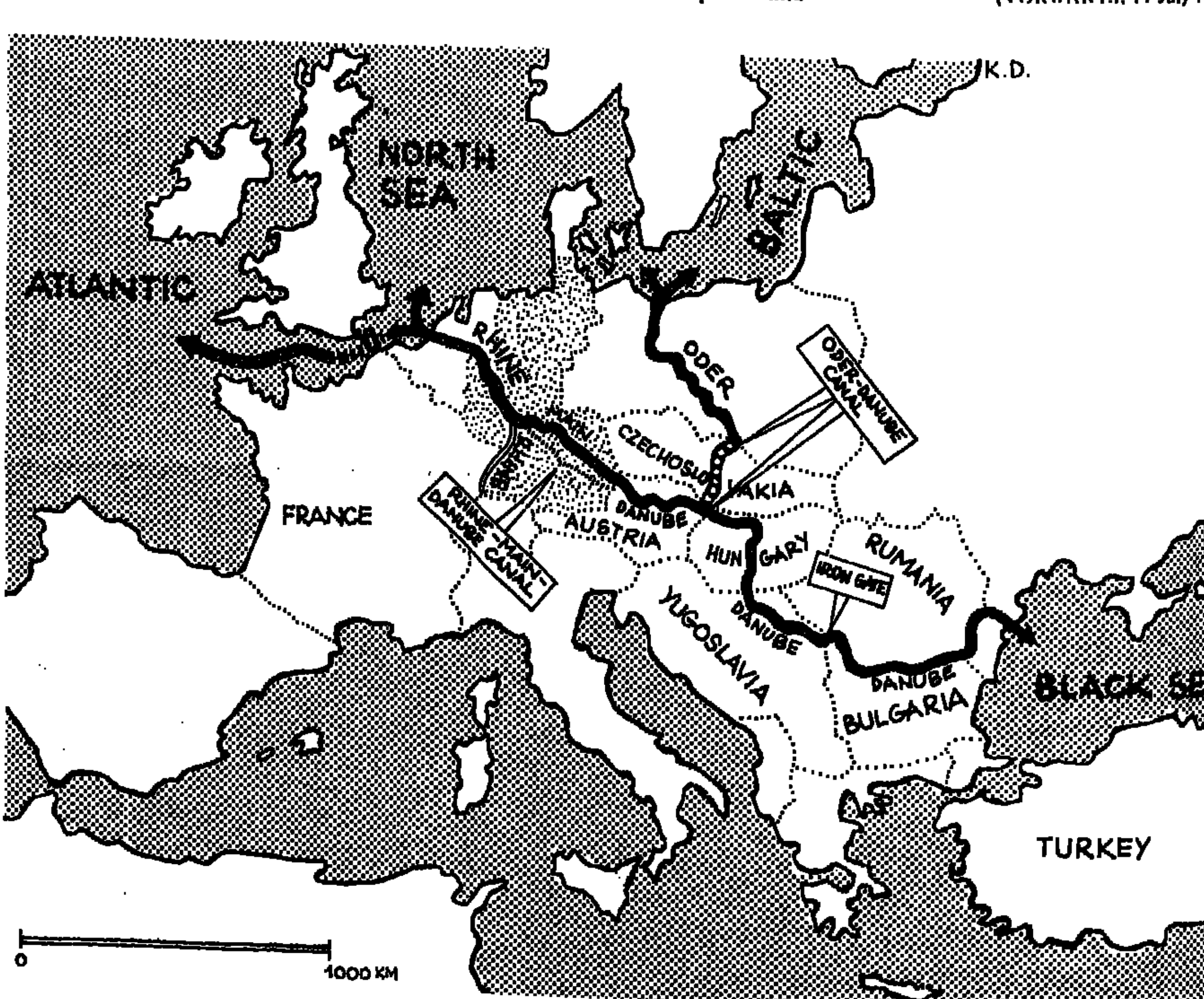
EUROPA CANAL

Construction of the Europa Canal compels the powers that be to orientat... the entire transport system towards th... foreseeable future in order to avoid ba... investments. A number of long-term road and rail plans have had to be included in planning and construction of the Canal, which has been no easy task, given the number of parties concerned.

The technical side of canal construction also present difficulties enough. The engineers have no lack of opportunity to demonstrate their ability to the full.

One of the major sites between Bamberg and Nuremberg is Regnitz-valley, which the canal crosses by bridge. Over a distance of roughly 240 yards the canal bridge, which is scheduled for completion later this year, will span the river at a height of 46 feet above ground. Ships will sail across in a trough 118 feet wide and two fathoms deep.

(VORWÄRTS, 17 July 1969)



Road extensions announced

Hannoversche Allgemeine
ZEITUNG

By 1985 there are to be roughly 6,000 miles of autobahn in the Federal Republic and a further 2,000 miles of dual-carriageway Federal highway, increasing the total length of the fast trunk-road network from the present 3,300 to 8,200 miles.

Transport Minister Georg Leber, announcing details of a trunk-road extension programme in Bonn, stated that the additions will cost 93.000 million Marks.

The Minister is working on the assumption that by 1980 motorisation will have reached saturation-point, twenty million private cars as against the present 12.5 million.

Forty-six thousand million Marks are to be spent on new autobahns and dual-carriageway trunk roads alone.

Herr Leber's plan provides for concentration of effort on:

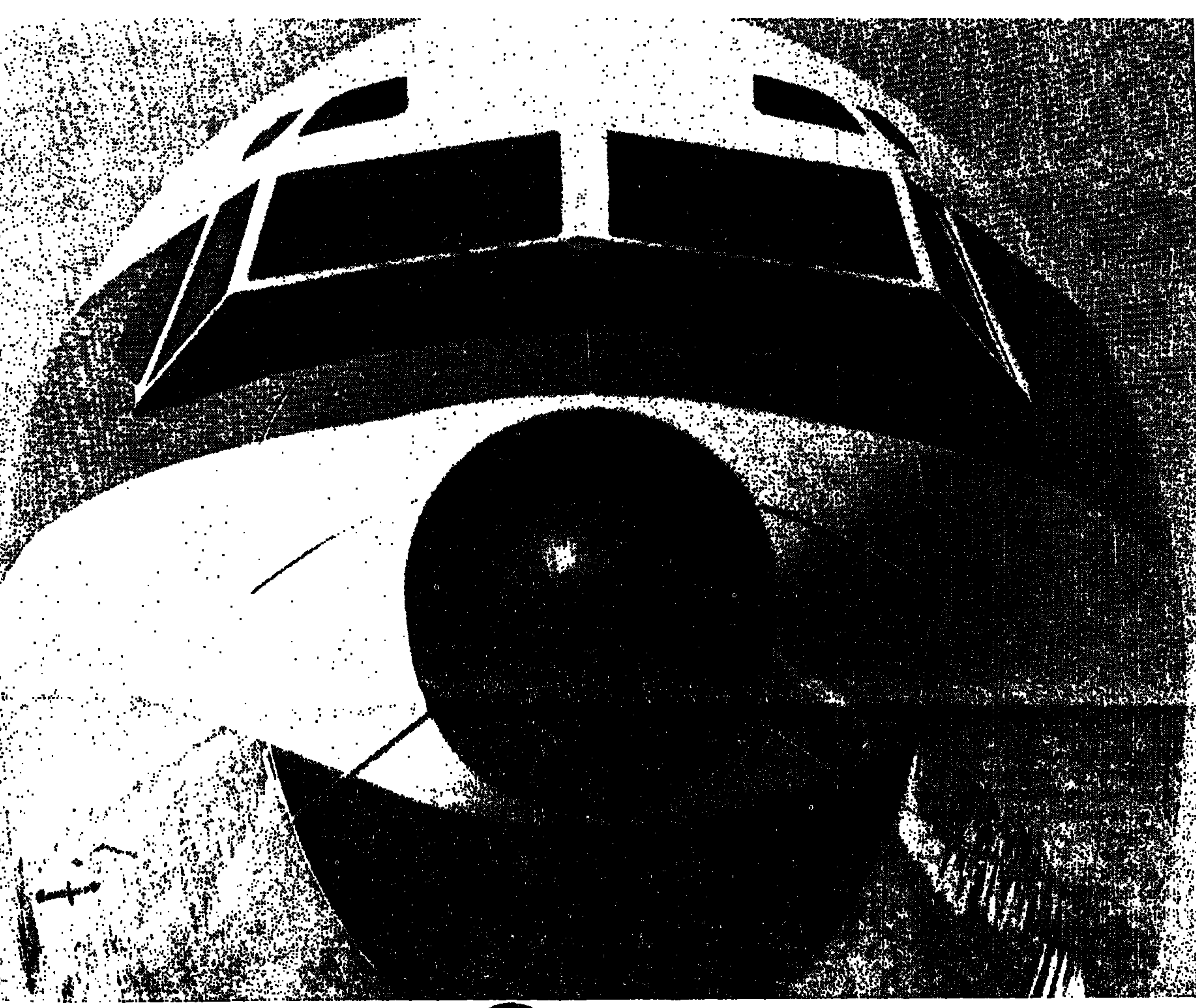
1. Elimination of bottlenecks on trunk roads that are already overused, some roads being widened to eight lanes.
2. Promotion of trunk-road building in conurbations and in urban areas.
3. Regional promotion of poorly-structured area.
4. Improvement of connections between economic centres.
5. Improvements to the main access routes to holiday areas.

By 1985 road-building is to have reached such a level that 85 per cent of the population will be within six or seven miles of their nearest autobahn slipway. Only two per cent of the population will need to drive more than fifteen miles to the nearest autobahn.

The programme of relief roads for the Cologne-Frankfurt-Mannheim autobahn, which is already hardly equal to the volume of traffic, is particularly comprehensive. The autobahn itself is to be made six-lane. In 1971 the Dortmund-Giessen-Frankfurt autobahn is to be opened and from 1975 on further relief will be provided by the Krefeld-Ludwigshafen autobahn on the other bank of the Rhine. At some date after 1975 it will be joined by the Aachen-Trier Karlsruhe autobahn.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 July 1969)







AVIATION

Renewed interest in air-ship flying and construction

Hoardings have been leased, a "chaffeur" has been engaged, the paper war with the authorities has been brought to a successful conclusion. Germany's last zeppelin, the Blimp or D-Lemo, will take off again in July.

The zeppelin is at present in a hangar at the Mülheim flying field being fitted out in preparation for the first flight. Every day that the bulky monster stands idle in the hangar costs the owner – export businessman Siegfried Peters of Krefeld and his associates – a lot of money.

But haste should not disregard the need for taking all safety precautions. The flight of this country's last air-ship should not only be a test of the owner's financial reserves but should also constitute an exercise in good public relations.

Every take-off should be a goodwill venture for the promotion of air-ships, which have had appopriate coverage over the past few weeks in the Soviot Union, the GDR and the United States. Designs are being considered in many places for a reactivation of zeppelin building.

The centre of the new interest in airship building is Frankfurt. At the research institute for air-ship aeronautics there is a chance that zeppelins will again become of importance in the airways of the world for the first time since the catastrophe at Lakehurst (USA) on 6 May when the LZ 129 crashed in flames.

In Lübeck Schlichting has already announced that they have on the drawing boards plans for building an airship – project ALV 1 – driven by nuclear power.

So as to prevent the interest in airships from drying up and the whole idea dying because of mortgages and other financial difficulties, Siegfried Peters has had to dig deep into his pocket to give his Blimp a chance of showing that air-ships are safe. He was warned of the end of the D-Lemo's sister air-ship, D-Lisa. This air monster was built 11 years ago at the zeppelin aerodrome in Friedrichshafen. Then she was for a long time used as an advertising medium for a large mail order house in this country and then the air-ship was sold to Japan. D-Lisa was destroyed in a storm in the Far East.

D-Lemo was re-fitted with new ribs of a new design and also inflated with an inflammable gas, helium. These safety measures cost 75,000 Marks.

The air-ship is meant to be used for advertising purposes but Siegfreid Peters believes that the money he has poured into the air-ship is a good capital investment.

Siegfried Peters is of the view that even in an age of jumbo-jets there is room for the air-ship. He believes that it is quite possible for there to be a revival of air-ship construction.

Dr Eckart Krüger, a member of the Frankfurt research institute for air-ship aeronautics and also the director of the Institute for Air Travel Statistics has investigated the possibilities for a renewal of air-ship travel.

He questioned 2,000 people drawn from a representative body of the population. He asked: "Assuming that air-ship flights were available and that they were

Hannoversche Allgemeine
ZEITUNG

within the range of your pocket would you rather fly by air-ship than any other means of air transport?

Forty nine per cent of those asked spontaneously answered in the affirmative. *It was interesting* to note that of the people questioned by Dr Krüger those in the age-group below 30 expressed most lively interest in travel by air-ship. Thirty five per cent gave as their reasons for being interested in air-ship flying was that it was the attraction of the extraordinary and 24 spoke of specific qualities of air-ship flying. They said it would be quiet, delightful and not too speedy.

Dr Krüger is of the view that it is likely that shortly air-ships will be flying the north Atlantic route, taking tourists on cruises and generally in the service of the major airlines.

He gave detailed advantages for tourism using air-ships. He said: "An air-ship for air cruises would be best stationed in Bermuda or the Mediterranean. Tourists would fly there by jet to join the air-ship." A cruise on an air-ship would cost the same as that on board a liner.

Dr Krüger is also of the opinion that air-ships could compete adequately with conventional airlines. He argues that an air-ship is quicker than a liner without the discomfort of sea-sickness. It would be able to provide perfect service just like a first class hotel, and that the air-ship offers flight possibilities that are more comfortable and more healthy than machine-driven planes and that passengers would not be disturbed by drastic time and climate changes, arriving at their destination rested and prepared for whatever they need to do. It is supposed that air-ship tickets would be in line with IATA tariffs.

These reflections are things of the future. The most vital question to the revival of air-ship construction and travel in this country is money. Who is going to provide 200 to 250 million Marks. The Frankfurt organisation is of the opinion that development costs alone would be in the region of 100 to 120 million Marks.

Building costs would also be considerable but cost would be reduced as each air-ship were built so that the total cost of one ship would really be on a sliding scale relative to total production. Providing capital to the extent of 250 million Marks is a considerable obstacle to the development of air-ships in this country.

Dr Krüger said: "Not a penny can be expected from the Federal states and possible aid from the old zeppelin foundation is equally unlikely. Industry holds back from the risks involved in developments of this kind."

The Lübeck firm of Schlichting's involvement of the ALV 1 project, building a nuclear powered air ship after designs by Austrian Erich von Verres, is only a symbolic involvement.

Despite the fact that in this country there is considerable experience available and a lot of technical know-how this is not used. Other countries are much more active in this sphere.

In the Soviet Union a model to the scale of 1:10 has been built of an air-ship capable of taking to the air. The air-ship is approximately as large as the unfortunate LZ Hindenburg that came to disaster at Lakehurst. The project is being developed with freighter possibilities in mind.

In the United States designs have been drawn up for the construction of a giant air-ship measuring something like [illegible] feet long nuclear driven and with freight capacity in the region of 250,000 cubic metres.

Japan has also been considering the construction of air-ships.

In the GDR the Chamber of Technology has set up a commission to put the test various designs for air-ships that could be used for travel and freight purposes. A new patent has been taken out by Professor Hertel of Berlin's Technical University for re-designed propellers that can retract from above the axel to below the axel.

In this country ideas concerning the driving power to be used for air-ships have altered considerably from earlier designs.

Plans for nuclear driven air-ships were



The LZ 129 crashing at Lakehurst, America, on 6 May 1937 (Photo: A[illegible])

first developed by the Frankfurt research institute for air-ship aeronautics. Dr Krüger said: "A beginning should be made with tradional air-ships since these have people's trust. Nuclear driven air-ships have material to be used and design difficulties." Development costs would increase considerably and insurance premiums would leap up if such a means of power were employed.

Generally speaking people are not too keen on nuclear driven air-ships. The phantom of atomic radiation could overshadow air-ship development if this idea were pursued.

Dr Krüger said: "The question of building atomic-powered air-ships can be explored when people have grown used to tradional air-ships."

To go back from where this article began – the flight of D-Lemo, although an advertising gimmick is only a beginning. The gimmick is to call the air-ship the "flying cigar" as it glides silently but illuminated over this country's cities. But that is a small aspect. The larger consideration is: does the take-off of D-Lemo represent the beginnings of a new air-ship fleet flying this country's colours or is it a nostalgic remembrance of a means of transport that has disappeared entirely? This question must be decided in the next few years.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 July 1969)

More people take to the air

More and more travellers are discovering air travel. Local commercial flights at the Federal Republic's airports have shown a corresponding increase.

Last year's figure of 11.6 million passengers, has jumped by 19.4 per cent in the first six months of 1969.

According to the Federal Republic Airports' Association (ADV) in Stuttgart the number of passengers carried including transit passengers has increased considerably. It has risen by 18.9 per cent and now stands at 12.1 million.

Further developments in airfreight services, with a growth rate of 25.8 per cent in 1968, shows the same trend.

Local airfreight traffic has risen by 30.2. per cent in the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period last year.

Complete figures for airfreight including freight in transit, rose by 27.9 per cent. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 July 1969)



SPORT

Fencing team prepares for Cuban contests

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FUR DEUTSCHLAND

About a dozen fencers from this country are to take part in the world championships in Havana at the end of September. After the Olympic tournament in Mexico City the committee of the Federal Republic Fencing League was inclined not to send a team to Cuba. Sporting considerations, mainly in respect of the next Olympics in Munich, made them change their minds.

Bernd Peltzer of Stolberg, the new, young sports secretary of the league, and the men responsible for the various categories of fencing agreed to propos propose to the committee at the 19 July Frankfurt meeting that a men's and women's foil team and individual promising sword and sabre specialists be sent to Cuba after all.

The men and women concerned are taking a short rest after the national championships. At the same time a cost estimate is being made. The Cuban fencing association has offered all participants considerable reductions in air fare and the price of hotel accommodation.

Emil Beck, trainer and manager of the successful young fencers from Tauberbischofsheim, North Baden, who won three out of four titles at the Saarbrücken championship says: "There is a break at the moment but before the end of July the best fencers will take part in training courses in Freiburg. And in Tauberbischofsheim the world championship probables will have to train three times a day from August on."

Thirty-three-year-old Emil Beck, a barber by trade and fencing instructor by inclination, brought Tauberbischofsheim to the top with a great deal of verve and idealism. At Saarbrücken three twenty-year-olds, Karin Giesselmann, Harald Hein (foil) and Reinhold Behr (sword), won championship titles. Even opponents and critics of Emil Beck, a man who is not always conventional in his approach, congratulated him on this outstanding success.

In view of the retirement of men and women who have achieved international success over the past ten years winning the championship was not as tough as it might have been but Beck's youngsters still had to come out on top in nearly two dozen encounters each.

Emil Beck does not only promote promising youngsters in Tauberbischofsheim. He is also responsible for foil fencers at national level.

At the last annual general meeting Beck made an all-out attack on the committee's plan for a national training centre in Bonn. Bonn and Tauberbischofsheim have been for some years and still are at daggers drawn in foil fencing and Emil Beck and his friends are afraid that the men and women of Bonn Fencing Club would derive nothing but advantages from having the national training centre in their home town.

Competition between the two, critical observers of the fencers' in-fighting reckon, can only in the final analysis be to the advantage of fencing as a whole providing competition that boosts performance.

The short-term goal over the next three months is to form two strong teams and discover reliable and promising individual fencers who deserve a ticket to Cuba. The league committee will not have an easy time when the names for Havana have to be announced. It will be extremely difficult to do all sporting considerations justice.

One of the more difficult questions is whether or not the most successful woman fencer in this country for many a long year, thirty-old Heidi Schmid, an Augsburg music teacher, should be nominated.

Heidi Schmid has taken part in nine world championship since 1957, coming second once in the individual ratings and second twice in team events, won the Olympic gold at Rome in 1960 and only just failed to reach the final at Mexico City.

At the moment, though, she is not a highly-placed seed. Because of professional duties, illness and an operation she has been unable to take part in qualifying tournaments during the last six months. "We really ought to have Heidi in the new team," says Rosemarie Scherberger, who runs the woman's side of the league. "If she is able to devote more time to training she will definitely become one of our best women fencers again."

Heidi Schmid is training again and is waiting for the league's decision. "If I am needed I can get back into form soon enough," she says. She is trained by her father and by ex-Czech national trainer Cestmir Civrny, who has been in Munich since December 1968.

Pundits reckon that Heidi Schmid will still be a force to reckon with at the Munich Olympics in 1972. The men responsible for making the decision should remember the performance of Roldan of Mexico, who trained herself back into tremendous form after a break of eight years and won Olympic silver for her country.

Only one of this year's national champions already knows for a fact that he will be going to Cuba. Thirty-three-year-old sabre champion Walter Kösner has already been invited to be a senior referee at Havana.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 July 1969)



Rudolf Harbig running in Milan in 1939 (Photo: Schirner)

A great sporting event recalled

Thirty years ago, on 15 July 1939, Rudolf Harbig of Dresden set up a new world record at the Germany v. Italy athletics tournament in Milan. The 25-year-old middle-distance runner covered 800 metres in 1 min. 46.6 secs, a time so incredible that the timekeepers could not believe their eyes and press agencies flashed the time around the world in words rather than figures.

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Doubts about this phenomenal time persisted for sixteen years until Roger Moens of Belgium improved on it in Oslo by nine tenths of a second.

Sport lives on great moments and the afternoon of 15 July 1939 was one of them, just like the day, 29 years later, when Bob Beamon of the United States set up an incredible new long-jump record at the Mexico City Olympics.

Rudolf Harbig's time was equally incredible. Harbig already held the world record for the 800 metres with a time of 1 min. 49.4 secs, but trainer Woldemar Gerschler had some idea of the heights his protégé might reach. The international against Italy and the duel with the great rival Mario Lanzi, seemed to be the right moment to go for a new world record.

Gerschler describes in his own words the minutes that made sporting history in the Milan sports stadium:

"Lanzi made a false start. He was unable to hide his excitement. Neither could his fellow-countrymen. They were going mad. Once again the starter shouted 'A postol' and Lanzi shot like a thunderbolt from the starting-blocks, far too soon. I complained, but to no avail. I wouldn't have been surprised if the stadium had been shattered by the noise of the spectators. Lanzi, their idol, led the field, a good five yards ahead of the German. And Harbig was not gaining an inch. They felt victory was within reach.

'But Harbig had his rival under control. The Italian runner was not gaining ground either. They entered the final bend. Lanzi's fate was signed, sealed and delivered within a matter of seconds. Harbig had drawn level with him. Thunderstruck, Lanzi glanced to one side. An expression of sudden, horrified showed on his face. Harbig was there and was overtaking him. Lanzi could not stop him. The die was cast and Harbig the winner.

"Even so, Harbig increased his tempo as he shot along the home straight. When I read the time I had stopped I could not believe my eyes. Was I seeing right? The hand had stopped at 1 min. 46.6 secs. Was that humanly possible? But the words 'world record' came through loud and clear over the loudspeaker."

Woldemar Gerschler is now a professor in Freiburg and is reputed to be the man who invented interval training. This training method was not only the foundation of Harbig's record but also the subject of a great deal of criticism.

Harbig and Gerschler were ahead of their time. Harbig's performance opened up a new world for middle-distance runners. Gerschler explains the phenomenon of Rudolf Harbig by way of reckoning him to be a completely harmonious personality. No other German runner so far, Gerschler claims, has equalled the Dresden man in naturalness.

Another factor was also important. "Harbig came from a lowly family. His mother was a washerwoman, his father drank. Rudi felt that sport provided him with a unique opportunity of doing better. He was also very fond of his mother." Rudolf Harbig died on 15 March 1944 as a warrant officer in Russia His final resting place is unknown.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 July 1969)

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Afghanistan	Af 10.—
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Canada	Can. $ — 20
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Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
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France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
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Haiti	G 0.65
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Hungary	Ft. 1.—
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India	Rs 0.80
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Sudan	PT 5.—
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